TERMS-\$2.50 IN ADVANCE.]

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## VOL. I.

DAILY BIBLE LESSON. LESSON XV. The Cure of the Impotent in this case, the man had in early life brought on Man at the Pool.

John v. 1. to 16.

disciples and other events occur in this part of our monly executed in this world; still, certain sins Savior's history, it will be proper to give the parare, in this world, sometimes followed with bitter allel passages in the course of this lesson. As fruits. they are read, frequent questions should be asked Pray that men may be temperate in all things. by the children and by the parents.

CALLING OF THE DISCIPLES. Lk. v. 1 to 10. Matt. iv. 18 and Mk. i. 16. a iv. 19 and a i. 17. a iv. 20 and a i. 18. " iv. 21 and " i. 19. " iv. 22 and " i. 20 and Lk. v. 11. Pray that we may love Christ more than earthly friends.

Monday. Repeat v. 1. After this there was a feast of the Jews: and Jesus went up to Jerusalem. What is a feast ?- (See Bible Dictionary.)

What feast was this? Where did the great whole.—Questions. feasts take place? Who were obliged to go up to them ?

Read Leviticus, ch. xxiii. What feast in v. 5; in v. 10 and 17? in v. 34?—Further questions.—Read Deut. xvi. 1 to 17.—Questions on v. 2, 3, (see "Passover"); v. 9; v. 13; v. 16, 17.

Pray that all men may go up to the house of God

EVENING. Read the following parallel passages on CHRIST'S CASTING OUT A DEVIL.

Mk. i. 21 and Lk. iv. 31. " i. 22 and " iv. 32. " i. 23 and " iv. 33. " i. 24 and " iv. 34. " i. 25,26 and " iv. 35. " i. 27 and " iv. 36. " i. 28 and " iv. 37. SIMON'S WIFE'S MOTHER CURED.

Matt. viii. 14 and Mk. i. 29, 80 and Lk. iv. 38. viii. 15 and " i. 31 and " iv. 39. Pray that the sick may give thanks to the Savior

TUESDAY. Read v. 2.—Why is the word 'mar-ket' in italics? What should the word be? see Neh. iii. 1 and xii. 39. What is a 'pool' or bath? What does 'Bethsaida' mean? What are porches or porticos? Of what use were they? See Dod-

Read v. 3. Ask questions; and tell what is meant by 'moving of the waters.'

Read v. 4, and ask questions. What is here meant by 'angel?'—Find passages in which God is said to employ invisible spirits or agencies to execute his will. See Barnes, &c.—What does " troubled ' mean?

The meaning of the words of this verse must not be pressed, or made to mean more than they do. It is not a declaration of our Savior; but only conveys the popular belief. It is here inserted, to prepare the way for what is to follow.

Repeat v. 5. And a certain man was there, which had an infirmity thirty and eight years.

What is meant by 'infirmity?' How long ?-Would this render the cure more difficult?

Repeat v. 6. When Jesus saw him lie, and knew that he had been now a long time in that case, he saith unto him, Wilt thou be made whole?

Did not Jesus know he wished to be healed? Why then did he ask him the question ? Pray that sinners may be willing to be made whole

EVENING. Read and ask questions about

CHRIST'S CONTINUED LABORS. Matt. viii. 16 and Mk. i. 32, " iv. 23 and " i. 39 iv. 24, 25.

Pray that the gospel may be preached to every

WEDNESDAY. Read v. 7; and ask questions. was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked.

meant by 'bed ?'-Should we always obey preserved without morals. our Savior ! In things we think we cannot do? What will he do for us if we try? Will he help us if we do not try?

What evidence is there, that this was a miracle? What is a miracle? Who can work miracles? Will God work them without a good reason? What is the reason that Christ and his apostles were authorized to work miracles?-Read Miracle ' in Dictionary.

Pray that sinners may immediately obey Christ.

EVENING. Read the passages respecting CHRIST'S HEALING THE LEPER.

Matt. viii. 2 and Mk. i. 40 and Lk. v. 12. " viii. 3 and ," i. 41, 42 and " v. 13. " viii. 4 and " i. 43, 44 and " v. 14. " i. 45 and " v. 15, 16.

Pray that Christ may cleanse our souls.

THURSDAY. Repeat v. 9. And on the same day agas the Sabbath; and read v. 10.

What did the man do on the Sabbath ? think it was wrong?

Read Jer. xvii. 19 to end. What is said R v. 21? in v. 27? Lev. xiii. 15 to 22. Repeat v. 11. He answered them. He that made me schole, the same said unto me, Take up thy bed, and

ecalk. Questions. was not with him; and that the Lord would not stitutions which you dishonor, and from influen-

wrong; therefore, it was right for him to earry his spond. For great, corrupt, and prosperous, it is couch as he was commanded.

in a respectful manner?

(which turn to and read); yet it is probable that, himself his disease by his vices. He was not dis- BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1835. eased from his birth, but for thirty-eight years. SUNDAY EVENING. As the calling of the first The punishment for individual sins is not com-

EVENING. Read the passages respecting CHRIST'S HEALING THE SICK OF THE PALSY. Matt. ix. Mk. ii. 1, 2 and Lk. v. 17.

" ix. 2 and " ii. 3, 4, 5 and " v. 18, 19, 20. " ix, 3 and " fi. 6, 7 and " v. 21. " ix. 4 and " ii. 8 and " v. 22. " ix. 5 and " ii. 9 and " v. 23. " ix. 6 and " ii. 10, 11 and " v. 24." " ix. 7 and " ii. 12 and " v. 25, 26.

Pray that our sins may be forgiven by Christ. SATURDAY. Repeat v. 15. The man departed, and told the Jews that it was Jesus which had made him

Read v. 16; and ask questions.—What does 'persecute' mean—Did they do this chiefly because they regarded the Sabbath, or because they

hated Christ. Read the remainder of the chapter, to show how little they respected Christ.

Pray that those whom Christ has healed may not be ashamed to confess him before men. QUESTION. What passages of Scripture

speak of Christ's being Lord of the Sabbath; and of the works which may be done, and of

Dependence of our Political on our Moral Prosperity.

We last week concluded an extract from the CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR with the following senti-

Whatever may be conceded to the influence of the following extract. refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

We now take up the subject, and present that portion of the article which speaks of the

### Morals of our Public Men.

But these are not the sentiments of very many of the politicians of our day. Go through the land, and thousands of those who are loudest in their professions of patriotism, and busiest in all the concerns of politics, you shall find to be men of irreligious influence. They are men who can give their vote in an anti-Sabbath meeting, or send counter Sabbath mail memorial to Congress; they are men whose solicitude for their country never expresses itself in prayer to him whose providence is over the nations; whose political creed may be known by their indifference or their hostility to the gospel; and whose patriotism is more interested in the ascendency of a party, or the issue of an election, than in the intelligence and virtue of coming generations. These politicians are every where, the managers of caucuses

and busy in the lowest details of politics.

But it is our public men chiefly, that we have in view in these remarks. Many of our distinguished statesmen and leading members of Congress, are not religious men. Duelists; stormy in debate; deniers, some of them, even of the dibrilliant talents unassociated with what so many are willing to regard as puritanical severity, or No. 1; and upon the sale and success of this number vulgar fanatacism. With many of them it is no it will probably depend whether the author shall will 16 and Mk. i. 32, and Lk. iv. 40.

"viii. 17 and "i. 33, 34 and "iv. 41.

"viii. 17 and "i. 35, 36, 37 and "iv. 42.

"viii. 17 and "ii. 35, 36, 37 and "iv. 42.

"viii. 17 and "ii. 35, 36, 37 and "iv. 42.

"viii. 17 and "ii. 35, 36, 37 and "iv. 42.

"viii. 17 and "ii. 35, 36, 37 and "iv. 42.

"viii. 17 and "ii. 35, 36, 37 and "iv. 42.

"viii. 17 and "ii. 35, 36, 37 and "iv. 42.

"viii. 17 and "ii. 35, 36, 37 and "iv. 42.

"viii. 18 and bath to violate the proceed with successive numbers in the order of the inspired volume. With those familiar with the author's other works, his name alone is a sufficient and " iv. 43. throughout the land learn from their high examand " iv. 44. ple to disregard the day. Thousands have been filled with sorrow for this wickedness in high places. One instance will be remembered, of enand the observance of it at all is treated by that each. Repeat v. 8. Jesus saith unto him, Rise, take up body as a mere matter of expediency. Surely it thy bed, and walk. v. 9. And immediately the man is incumbent on these statesmen to tell us how the public morals are to be preserved without the Read Barnes on this passage.—What is Sabbath, or else how the republic itself is to be God.

men, on what they rely for the continued prosperity of this union. Ye in whose proud anticipations for our country the mild virtues of the gospel give no charm to the picture; ye who and then on families visited; with seven importmanifest so poor a respect for the institutions of ant practical hints. is the ground of your confidence that another WRETCHED MADE HAPPY. A simple narrative of See respecting the leprosy, Lev. xiii; Dictionary; and opulence, and glory, which you anticipate, Jahn, see 188; and Rees' Cyc. Art. Leprosy, note 2.

Pray that Christ may cleanse our souls. tiousness; the wider our territory, the greater are Was it right? Why? Why did the Jews the diversities of interests, and the more numer-

The man thought that one could work such a miracle, if he was not from the Lord—if the Lord for our country; did we derive no hope from interest this is a duty, the writer maintains, was not with him; and that the Lord multiple of the lord work such a country was not with him; and that the Lord multiple of the lord was not with him; and that the Lord multiple of the lord work such a country is did we derive no hope from influences. of religion and religious men, we should tremble for our country; did we derive no hope from institutions which you dishonor, and from influences which you counteract, we should utterly despond. For great, corrupt, and prosperous, it is impossible we should be; and yet the prospect of your preservation from the public square, and contains the single of the relief of poor scholars, to erected; and since his death, two additional edifferences.

That this is a duty, the writer maintains, because heart is willing to contribute thereused.

That this is a duty, the writer maintains, because heart is willing to contribute thereused.

In 1652, the subject was agitated before the finely situated, at the public square, and contains the single of the professors, an assistant professors of chemical faculty now consists of a presidence, and since his death, two additional edifferences.

That this is a duty, the writer maintains, because heart is willing to contribute thereused.

In 1652, the subject was agitated before the finely situated, at the public square, and contains the square, and co send a man who would tell him to do what was ces which you counteract, we should utterly de-

Read v. 18. What does 'visit' mean?—Further questions.

There was such a multitude about, that Jenus Bipped out of his sight, before he could take notice of him.

Pray that we may obey God rather than man.

Further present constitution and the early of the finding officer in one of him.

Fadav. Repeat v. 14. Afterwards Jenus find they to respect to finding officer in one of the institution in regard to its in the temple, and said and to kim, Bebold, thou art likes.

What did Jesus tell him to do? Why?

Though it was a general belief that diseases were a punushment for sin, as we learn from the history of Job, and of the man blind from his birth

Tentory.

The pray that we say in the description of the presiding contents of the description of the disease of the section of a law which is a special to the presiding officer in one of the institution and to the community of the day, we could not but think of the significant was a general belief that diseases were a punushment for sin, as we learn from the history of Job, and of the man blind from his birth

Tentory and the presiding officer in one of the public. His removal, in the midst history of Job, and of the man blind from his birth

The concludes with the following appeals. He concludes with the present and the present and the conclusion of the contenting through the special and multiplies the institutions of the goes deaded a few through a law of contenting through the cheap, modern plan, of forming a constitution and the metals and the metals and the metals of the description of the circums of the metals and the metals of the description of the circums of the metals of the description of the circums of the contenting through the circums of the metals of the description of the circums of the metals of the description of the circums of the circums of the des

# SPECTATOR.

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munications from the ladies of Rev. Drs. Reed and Matheson, and other ladies from our mother isle. This sympathy between American and English ladies, will result in good to both countries. fish ladies, will result in good to both countries, and promote the circulation of the magazine.

The following beautiful hymn for maternal meetings, we extract.

O Lord behold as at thy feet, A needy sinful band; As suppliants round the mercy seat,

We come at thy command 'Tis for our children we would plead,

The children thou hast given:
Where should we go in time of need,
But to the God of heaven? We ask not for them wealth or fame,

Amid the worldly strife; But in the all-prevailing name, We ask eternal life.

We crave the spirit's quickening grace,
To make them pure in heart;
That they may stand before thy face,
And see thee as thou art. The music we think poorly adapted to such a

THE PROPOSITION SUSTAINED AGAINST THE NEW SCHOOL. By J. L. WILSON. This is the Dr. Wilthose which may not be done on this holy Beecher. The Paoposition, the Doctor sustains is the following:-

The New School has a fixedness of purpose to change the Theology of the Presbyterian church.

To show how much favor, we, any of us in New England, receive from Dr. Wilson, we make

'I am aware that by mutual councils, associations, consociations, general associations, and the introduction of tests into some of their colleges, the New England divines endeavored to 'fence out heresy.' But, could these 'ropes of sand' place any obstacle in the way of such men as Hop-kins and Emmons? Could they be any barriers to such minds as Kirkland and Ware? Could they restrain such a president as Dr. Stiles—or control such spirits as Murdock, and Stuart, and Taylor, and Fitch? Did they hinder for a moment the operations of the whole tribe, who boastingly called themselves Edwardeaus, in preparing and fixing the 'stepping stone to Pelagian perfection?' Most certainly not.'

We have only to say, we think the Dr. might do more good in some other way than by writing and circulating such pamphlets about the country.

The following are recent publications of the

also contains a complete list of all the ministers, which are all true, consists of ten stories, entitled the Permission—the Prohibition—the Penalty—the Tempter—the Temptation—the Tempta entitled the Permission—the Prohibition—the Penalty—the Tempter—the Temptation—the from the first settlement of the country. plication for the young reader's benefit. This is recommendation.

STRIKING FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY .- pp. 8 This tract first gives, in 19 particulars, the curses denounced by Moses against the Jewish nation, of Congress in a body, and more than one, of its violation even by a chief magistrate of the nation; and the observance of its of the description of the description of the fulfilment of the observance of its of the description of the description of the fulfilment of the observance of its of the description of the de each. The agreement is peculiarly striking. It could not have proceeded from political foresight, nor from chance; it must have resulted from divine inspiration, which proves the Bible a message from

VISITING ON THE SABBATH .- pp. 4. Showing We would ask now these politicians and states- the injurious influence of visits and calls on this

religion, and by your example teach men so; what THE POOR MAN'S HOUSE REPAIRED; OR THE century shall see us the freest, greatest, and happiest of nations? Do you tell us that we are doubling in population with every generation; that piest of nations? Do you ted us that we are doubling in population with every generation; that we have an immense territory, unbounded resources, unrivaled institutions, unexampled prosperity?

The inst college difficient of the sorrows of the wife and children of which ought not to be forgotten by those who reward institutions, unexampled prosperity? In an grossly intemperate and barbarously cruel, and three stories high, containing a dining hall, (used also as a chapel,) library, for this collection, the income from which, after the college difficient of the sorrows of the wife and children of which ought not to be forgotten by those who rewards an immense territory, unbounded resources, and other hought not to be forgotten by those who rewards an immense territory, unbounded resources, and other hought not to be forgotten by those who rewards an immense territory, unbounded resources, and other hought not to be forgotten by those who rewards and seventy feet in length, mately bequeath for its use, the original sketches which ought not to be forgotten by those who rewards and seventy feet in length, mately bequeath for its use, the original sketches which ought not to be forgotten by those who rewards and seventy feet in length, mately bequeath for its use, the original sketches which ought not to be forgotten by those who rewards and seventy feet in length, mately bequeath for its use, the original sketches which ought not to be forgotten by those who rewards an immense territory, unbounded resources, the original sketches which ought not to be forgotten by those who rewards and seventy feet in length, mately bequeath for its use, the original sketches which ought not to be forgotten by those who rewards and seventy feet in length, mately bequeath for its use, the original sketches which ought not to be forgotten by those who re-wards and seventy feet in length, mately bequeath for its use, the original sketches who re-wards and there are the property of the seventy feet in length, mately bequeath for its us

County Conn .- From the last report of this, the

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1835. deemer paid for it:-What we are doing in this one or more portraits of distinguished clergymen. the mysterious dealings of divine providence. cause with the efficiency of the apostolic church in the same service:—Our religious benefactions with those which God's ancient people, the Jews, were accustomed to make:—Our religious appro-NEW PUBLICATIONS.

With those which God's ancient people, the Jews, much on an increase of patronage to the publication, and the payment of sums already due. A parents—if it is proper to call it guilt—is visited this valuable monthly, contains interesting compilations with those which are made for secular list of the reformed ministers in France, accompilations with those which are made for secular list of the reformed ministers in France, accompinations with those which are made for secular list of the reformed ministers in France, accompinations with those which God's ancient people, the Jews, much on an increase of patronage to the publication, and the payment of sums already due. A parents—if it is proper to call it guilt—is visited in the payment of sums already due. The payment of sums already due, and the p

several of the congregations apportioned to the communicants in the churches:—

South Cornwall, to every communicant in the church, \$1 06; Plymouth, \$1 03; Goshen, \$1 00; No. 2 of this work. We give the following af-New Preston, 87; South Woodbury, 76; Wolcottville, 74; Sherman, 72; Torringford, 69; Litchfield, 68; South Britain, 64; South Farms, Litchfield, 68; South Britain, 64; South Farms, 63; Colebrook, 62; Washington, 59; New Milther the ausfortune—of being under the care of sectional blassing.

the society, contain, as near as can be estimated and then lay the blame on the Creator, for giving from imperfect returns, an aggregate of 6879 them so bad a constitution. From the age of The congregational churches connected with

in Hartford county, may not be without interest under the doctor's care as much as possible; and and instruction.

son who has made so many complaints against Dr. \$1283 65,—\$2 11. Glastenbury, \$302 56,—\$1 50. tive from his sage lips.

Beecher. The Paoposition, the Doctor sustains Manchester, \$404 35,—\$1 30. Things went on in the

	DINUE	113 FORMATION	110	
ear ending				
igust 31st,	1811;	15	\$999 52	
46	1812,		13,611 50	
44 "	1813,		11,361 18	er .
66	1814,		12,265 56	
a	1815,		9,993 89	
66*	1816,	2 "	12,301 03	
. 66	1817,		29,943 63	
66	1818.		34,727 72	
66.	1819,		37,520 63	
65	1820,		39,949 45	
. 45	1821,		46,354 95	
a comment	1822,		60,987 87	
44	1823,		55,758 94	2
. "	1824,		47,483 58	
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4	1826.		61,616 25	
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66	1830,		83,019 37	
. 66	1831,		100,934 09	
41	1832,		130,574 12	
46	1833,		145,844 77	
4	1834,		152,386 10	
-	1004,		AUMINOU AU	

ruary aumber contains about half the alphabetical return. The Child's Book of Bible Stories, with practical illustrations and remarks. No. 1, on the Fall. By the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. pp. 91, 16mo. Price 18 cents. This book, after a pleasing introduction, designed to interest the child in Bible nursatives, which are all true, consists of ten stories.

We annex the following notice.

THE MORAL REFORMER. We are glad to see

one of those mothers who, in great kindness and over tenderness, often gradually kill their offspring, members. Average contribution to each member, twelve to fifteen, a period when above all others, in the phrase—'n prudent wife. A comparison of this society with the auxiliary active poisons, the mother continued to have her and instruction.

The latter society contributed for the American Board in December, 1832, \$5542 01. Aggregate number of communicants in the congregational default for the doctor's care as much as possible; and what the latter did not do, from the plenitude of his portunanteau or medicine chest, she was sure to make up in 'roots and herba,' which were wonnumber of communicants in the congregational churches connected with the society, 7044. Average contribution to each one, 78 cents.

Hartford, Free church, cortificated and ferbal, which were wonderfully 'good for sickness.' The doctor, too, was one of those ineffective men who contrive to convert mothers into counseling physicians; for The second head shows in what respects such Hartford Free church contributed \$305 41, \$2 65 to each communicant. Hartford North church, \$056 00, \$2 48. Hartford First Church, for her daughter, without a most cordial affirmation has for her daughter, without a most cordial affirmation.

Manchester, \$404 35,—\$1 30.

Annual Receipts of the American Board since its formation.

Year ending August 31st, 1811;

2999 52

Annual Receipts of the American Board till at last her constitution was evidently broken up. But her pale and 'delicate' face and was like form won admirers, and among the rest, strange to tell, a very worthy man. In short, she married; and as the saying is, 'married well.'

But her pale and 'delicate' face and was hade for man. Annuals of Education.

Annuals of Education.

Annuals of Education.

Annuals of Education why the Annuals is not more read.

of the apothecary found their way into her pantry, till it was difficult to say which shop contained the best assortment, her own or that of her hus-

to place her confidence in appropriate food and furnishing our literary institutions and public li-

mercifully removed.

Many who see not the whole train of circum-

amount of materials on hand, which have been accumulating during the publication of the list of graduates. We shall complete that list in our shows us why city boys do not usually turn out boys; and that is confectionary.

THE NATIONAL PREACHER. The January number, just received-and we are glad to see it eadorsed, 'stereotyped'-contains two sermons,-'A

The text of the first is, Prov. xix. 14; 'A pru-I. Let us attend to some things included

These some things he says are,-1. Common sense. 2. Self-command. 3. Industry and econ-

a wife is from the Lord; and the third embraces

The other sermon has for its text, Mk. n: 27; Things went on in this manner for many years, 'The Sabbath was made for man.' It is an ex-

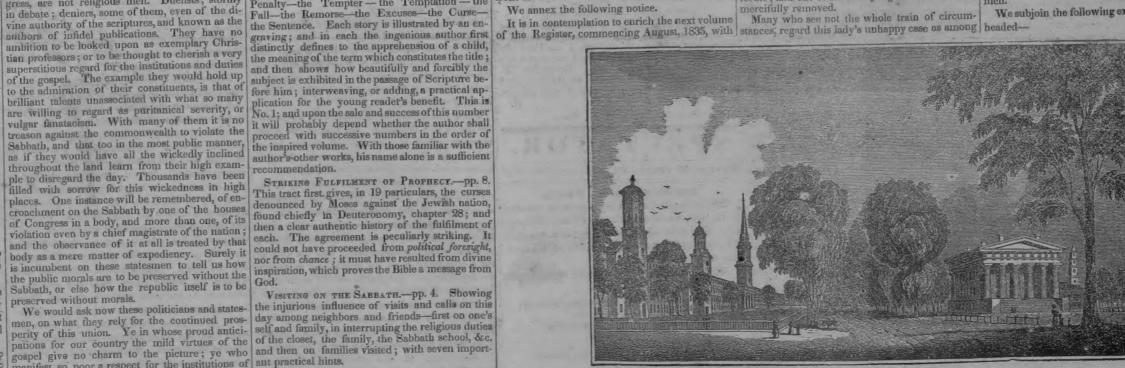
Annals of Education. We must dank that married; and as the saying is, 'married well.'

But, alas! her husband was a regular apothecary. Now what the physician and her mother could not accomplish—for the latter continued her habor of love,' with occasional gleams of hope—she could do of herself. One by one, the phials of the apothecary found their way into her pantry, band. Her pale face grew paler, and almost every body believed 'consumption' to be coming on apace. At last, heaven, in much mercy, threw into her family a young licentiate in medicine and the medicine and the superior of the consumption of the sense of the consumption of the sense of the Annals. Men do not like to be told their own duty too much but are very willing others should be told surgery, who, though not more famous at 'cure' much, but are very willing others should be told than many others, had a great fondness for 'prevention,' and above all, a mortal hatred to dosing.

By his efforts, continued for a year or two, he nearly succeeded in persuading her to relinquish her pernicious habit of relying on the 'shop,' and to place her confidence in appropriate food and drink, and mental and bodily exercise.

The consequence of this was, that she ceased to decline, and her health even became somewhat AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER. The Febuary aumber contains about half the alubuhetical The whole story is not yet told. She became along, there would be no end to it, &c. &c. The

We subjoin the following extract from an article



## YALE COLLEGE.

ouch as he was commanded.

Read v. 12; and ask questions.—Was this said a respectful manner?

Read v. 13. What does 'visit' mean?—Fur
where questions.

Was the prospect of the colony. In the year 1700, public buildings of New Haven, and itermising signed—a body of seventeen professors, public buildings of New Haven, and itermising signed—a body of seventeen professors, public buildings of New Haven, and itermising signed—a body of seventeen professors is used.

Let is essential to the Christian character. 5.

In 1814, the organization of a medical school are from the prospective of our churches. It is essential to the prospective of the erection and government of a college. Was completed, and aided by a grant from the vorable view of our present condition, and ought to be infinitely darker to minds like yours.

The spirit which it cultivates, is a spirit which is preads and multiplies the institutions of the gost of the colony, were accommodations for about three hundred students.

In 1814, the organization of a greed upon by general consent, to stand as trustage of the colony, were accommodations for about three hundred students.

In 1814, the organization of a greed upon by general consent, to stand as trustage of the colony, were accommodations for about three hundred students.

It is essential to the Christian character.

In 1814, the organization of a greed upon by general consent, to stand as trustage of the colony, were accommodations for about three hundred students.

It is essential to the Christian character.

The spirit which it cultivates, is a spirit which it cultivates, is a

ces, unrivaled institutions, unexampled prosperity? These circumstances do indeed show us what we may become, if we are faithful to ourselves. Viewed in some lights, they are indeed fraught with plorious promise; but viewed in others, they are equally portentous of evil. For admit the supposition that in all that career of enterprise, and opulence, and glory, which you anticipate, our great and intensely busy community shall have gradually lost the sense of religion and virtue, and then these natural foundations of our strength become the sources of our ruin. For the more more multitudinous our population, the more ungovernable will become the sources of our ruin. For the more more multitudinous our population, the more largest the more of the supposition, the more more multitudinous our population, the more largest that in all that career of enterprise, and then these natural foundations of our strength become the sources of our ruin. For the more multitudinous our population, the more largest to strength become the sources of our ruin. For the more multitudinous our population, the more foundations, the supposition of the supposition of the supposition of nearly all those established was that of William and the students devolved exclusively on the rector or strength become the sources of our ruin. For the more multitudinous our population, the more foundations of our strength become the sources of our ruin. For the more multitudinous our population, the more foundations, and therefore the more multitudinous our population, the more foundations, and the least form which, atter designed the temperance society—the cruelty which former into the time death of Colonton, the interest of the substitution in the United that this was the origin of nearly all those established at the early settlement of our country. The outer of the supposition of the substitution in the United the supposition of the substitution in the United the first commencement was held at New Haven in the first commencement was held at New Haven i fore commence a series of brief sketches which the trustees gave his name to the infant institution, extended education, had so greatly increased we propose to give, with an account of the third in 1747, the number of students had increased to the diversities of interests, and the more numerous the temptations to disunion; the freer our institutions, the more easily are they overthrown. There must be some cement to hold the materials together, or the edifice will tumble beneath its own weight, and the higher it is piled, the more certain will be its ruin.

To aid in propagating the gospel throughout for our country; did we entertain your sentiments of religion and religious men, we should tremble for our country; did we derive no hope from in-

There is one fact in regard to our colleges, The first college building was now erected of Col. Trumbull, to deposit, in the college, and uni-

chemistry, and mineralogy are added to the list of went to dinner. That day we had all sorts of ex- it; upon which he deeply repented, and confess- duce submission. It is so administered as in all professorships. Indeed, we helicate that this institute of the state professorships. Indeed, we believe that this instito the diffusion of natural science.

It is highly creditable to the guardians and officers of this institution, and encouraging to others which are struggling with poverty, that all this s been accomplished with very limited funds. From a report made to the legislature in 1831, it appears, that the whole amount of funds granted the state, for the support of an institution which several other states, in a single year. A subsequent donation of seven thousand dollars is the having been granted for the establishment of the medical school. Private donations for the library, cabinet, and apparatus, have been liberal, but at a sand dollars, leaving it almost entirely depenlent for its support, on the fees for tuition. ten thousand dollars has been recently bequeathed These are cheering indications of increasing inter-

Why is the Temperance cause at a stand?

The accounts from England of the progress of character, especially in those districts where that oure, safe, commendable and only enduring prinfrom all that can intoxicate. The simple abstiice from ardent spirit was one good step taken in the cause by our brethren on the other side the water. The taking of this step, and the advantages of it, led to another equally important. the giving up of all drink that produces drunkennerever this new principle has been nan race. It is time, in our humble judgone, let it be proved to be so, and we will be the first to abandon it. As yet every person that has common use of fermented drinks has failed in estry where the societies have not agitated this question at all, but on the contrary, where te many warm and active friends, and complaint is heard that the cause does not pros Let the leaders in this work of love t publicly in that city, and proclaim themselve entire cold water men, and, in our judgment, the secretaries and committee of temperance socie are known to tarry long at the wine cup, or us any kind of intoxicating drink? If the officers of preachers of total and entire absti mation with a rapidity and power that the imagination can hardly conceive of. It is now our elief that nothing is wanting to rid this nation of intemperance, but clear and sound views perance, health, interest and religion, are opposed habitual use; fashion and appetite ye plead for them. We do believe that it is in the ower of twenty families in the state of New York ion has so long given it a conspicuous place re it has been the means of creating the drunkard's appetite in millions and millions of our youth; a blow would be struck in the cause of temperance, the influence of which would spread throughout the Union and the world, bringing health and happiness to the nations. Should this be true, and we believe it to be, what a weight of responsibility rests on those few that the many look up to for example! And we do intreat them to consider, and step forward with that example in aid of this great and heaven-born reformation, now so much needed.—Am. Tem. Intel.

For the New England Spectator. Story of the Inquisition.

CONCLUDED. Early in the morning Mary got up and told me, that nobody was yet stirring in the house, and that if I would promise secrecy, she would show me the dry pan and gradual fire; so taking me down stairs, she brought me into a large room with a thick iron door, and within it was an oven burning, and a large brass pan upon it, sister, arm you with a cover of the same, and a lock to it. In the other remedy." next room, there was a great wheel, covered on with sharp razors. After that she showed me a ladies, and got nineteen new ones. the person is dead. And the third is for those er officer, and went to live in Orleans. who contemn the images, and refuse to give due The simple and touching narrative which has respect and veneration to ecclesiastical persons; for they are thrown into the pit, and become the food of serpents and toads. Then Mary said to me, that another day she would show me the torcompliments; but one of them, seeing me silent, said, madam, the solitude of this place will affect

you in the beginning, but when you begin to feel

the pleasures we enjoy, you will quit your pensive

the purchase of its cabinet of minerals, has it that day fifty-two young ladies, the oldest not of death. contributed more than any other in our country exceeding twenty-four years. After dinner we

all sorts of sweet-meats upon it, -iced cinnamon, almond milk, and the like. Every one ate and walls? only item to be added for the state bounty to the drank, but nobody spake a word about the sumpnical department, twenty thousand dollars tuousness of the table, or the inquisition, or the holy fathers.

They retired to their respective apartments at m its funds, did not much exceed two spend the night. In the morning, when I return-dollars, leaving it almost entirely dependent on the graduate of the land from the graduate of the graduate of the land from the graduate of the gra private subscription has recently been completed suited to a lady of the first rank. I put on one one hundred thousand dollars; and a fund of and when I was quite dressed, the ladies came to wish me joy, all dressed in different clothes, much est in the welfare of this venerable institution, and Francisco continuing in the same manner with pledges that its officers will not hereafter be left to me; but on the fourth morning, after drinking her own room, and with an air of authority desired me to get up. Don Francisco saying nothveyed me into a lady's room, not eight feet long, which was a perfect prison; and told me this was my room, and this young lady my bedfellow and

honor and my soul forever. My new companion. days before. After dinner, another maid came to ed the door. Leonora told me that we should not would promise to keep secret what she should would reveal all that she knew; I promised all that she desired, upon which she began as fol-

"My dear sister, you think your case very hard; but I assure you all the ladies in this house have already gone through the same. In time you will know all their stories, as they hope to know nent of your fright, as she has been of ours; and I warrant she has shown you some horrible places, though not all; and at the very thought of them. you were so much troubled in your mind, that and to be very merry for three days when a lady dine all of us in the hall, three days in the week. is a sign that one of the fathers has a mind to visit and I trust profit. us that night; but we do not know whether he is with child, she is removed to a better chamber. and she sees nobody but the maid till she is delivered. The child is taken away, and we know not where it is to be carried. I have been in this Boston, Wednesday, February 18, 1835. house six years, and was not fourteen when the officers took me from my father's house. I have had one child here. We have at present fifty-two young ladies; and we lose every year six or eight; but where they are sent, we do not know. We always get new in their places; and I have seen here seventy-three ladies at once. Our continual torment is to think, that when the holy fathers are tired of us, they will put us to death; for they never will run the hazard of being discovered in their villany. So, though we cannot oppose their commands, yet we continually pray to God to pardon those ills which we are forced to commit. and to deliver us out of their hands; so, my dear

By this discourse of Leonora, the young capboth sides with thick boards; and opening a little tive was prevailed upon to make the most of her window in the centre of it, she desired me to look condition. She found every thing to be as she with a candle on the inside of it. There I saw was told. She continued in durance eighteen that all the circumference of the wheel was set months, in which time the company lost eleven pit full of serpents and toads. Now, my good French soldiers threw open the doors of their mistress, said she, I will tell you the use of these prison, M. Faulcant, says she, happily for me, three things. The dry pan is for heretics, and opened the door of my room, and from the mothose who oppose the holy father's will and plea- ment he saw me, showed me great civility. He They are put naked alive into the pan, and took Leonora and me to his own lodgings, and the cover of it being locked up, the executioner after hearing our stories, for fear things should begins to put a small fire into the oven, and by turn to our disadvantage, he dressed us in men's degrees he increases it, till the body is reduced to clothes, and sent us to his father's. So we came ashes. The second is designed for those who to their house, where I was kept two years as the speak against the pope, and the holy fathers; for old man's daughter; till M. Faulcant's regiment they are put within the wheel, and the little door being broke, he came home, and two months afbeing locked, the executioner turns the wheel till ter married me. Leonora was married to anoth-

sister, arm yourself with patience, for there is no

pents for public sinners; but I was in so great an fathers," are no sooner thrown open, than lust and gony at what I had seen, that I desired her to seduction, in their most revolting forms, stare us show me no more places; so we went to my in the face. We see the priests, the "panders of room, and she again charged me to be very obedient to all the commands of Don Francisco, for I ing their way towards the first families in Sarramight be assured if I was not, that I must undergossa, seizing upon their brightest, loveliest ornago the torments of the dry pan. I conceived such ments, rending them away from the arms of pa a horror of the gradual fire, that I was not mis- rents in spite of cries and entreaties that might tress of my senses; so I promised Mary to follow melt the rocks, but which fail to touch the sympaher advice. If you are in that disposition said she, leave off all fear, and expect nothing but pleasure and satisfaction. About ten o'clock, Mary came and dressed me. We left Don Francisco of death, or "what is worse," and the domestical death of the sacrifice of the fathers," in anticipation of death, or "what is worse," and the domestical death of the sacrifice of the sacrification of the sacrifice of the sacrification of the sacrifice of the sacrification of the sac cisco in bed, and she carried me into another tic circle, bereaved and desolate, is left to inconchamber, very delightful, and better furnished solable anguish. The victim on arriving at her than the first; for the windows were lower, and prison, is reduced to silence and submission by I had the pleasure of seeing the river and gardens. A sight of the wheel and the dry pan, and drags Mary then fold me, that the young ladies would out a dying life, a slave to her lord, and a slave to come and pay me their respects before dinner, and would take me to dine with them; and begged me to remember her advice; she had scarcely finished, when I saw a troop of young, beautiful ladies, finely dressed, who came, one after another, to embrace me, and to wish me joy. My surprise convent itself, what became of the six or eight who to embrace me, and to wish me joy. My surprise convent itself, what became of the six or eight who was so great, that I was unable to answer their were annually missing? And what became of the children that were born to the priests, and which the mothers never saw from the hour of their birth? Those who pronounce it 'right to murder the innocent, and to commit all lewdness, can easily thoughts. Now we beg of you the honor to come find expedients to rid themselves of troublesome and dine with us to-day, and henceforth three inmates. Pope Gregory, drawing his fish-pond, days in a week. I returned them thanks; so we

ution, by the Journal of Science which he issues and by the Journal of Science which he issues and the species of this eminent servant of God. The species of by the Journal of Science which he issues, and by the purchase of its cabinet of minerals has by the purchase of its cabinet of minerals has better to marry than to give occasion in mercy. After enlarging on the reasons for its better to marry than to give occasion in mercy.

> went up to a long gallary, where some of us played of tender innocence, the revolting impurities and ceeded to give and in every village of the Union, if the desperate efforts of priests, and the expenditure of monook idly on and see such an institution rise We found in my anti-chamber a table, with among us? Above all, will parents patronize the tlers, and one of the founders of the presbyterian convent, and place their daughters within its church in that place. He was a lawyer by profes-Instead of this, we should suppose every parent and every child would be struck with hor lution and death, and entailing its woes upon pos terity. And not only avoid the guilt of introducthe land from the grasp which

Mr. Editor,-I am much pleased with the stand sad experience, that the old temperance pledge is lows but does not prohibit the intemperate use of wine, and, also does not discountenance a branch of intemperance, the use of the filthy narcotic,

the facts which come under observation. I lately the temperance society, he was debarred from it. a temperate man? No. He would give three become beastly drunk! As to this matter, I hold there is no alternative. A man must go for the whole.

moral renovation of the world. The cause of benefit of these toils to his physical constitution. peace - sympathy for the oppressed - and the emperance reform are winding their way into beyond the mountains.' when the new stand assumed in regard to the use hapless children have been cruelly treated and inhumanly beaten and driven from com fort and home, we shall soon see harmony and the endearments of the domestic fireside, where all are cheerful and happy.

This radical temperance reform is a noble proect; in which I trust, every philanthropist, every Christian, and every lover of his country, will take a deep and active interest.

I here am happy to give the following as one of inary :- "No student, without written directions to that effect, from a temperate physician, shall take any ardent spirits, wine or tobacco, or have them in his room

The Trustees of Amherst College have adopted

This is as it should be; and I hope our colleges and Theological Seminaries one and all, will take the same stand. It ought to be done, and must be, vile habit of chewing tobacco is expunged from

A gentleman in Lowell, a short time since, read to me the constitution of the ' Lowell Ladies' Temperance Society.

It takes high ground, and is the strongest of any I have ever seen. It is just what we want. much admired it; and though I used tobacco man, and not a slave to tobacco. I wish Mr. Edconducts her to his apartment. Some nights iter, you would have it inserted in the Spectator, Mary leaves the door of our rooms open, and that and oblige many who will read it with interest

We should like to publish it. Ep.

# SPECTATOR.

sion were as follows:-

the following HYMN was sung.

FAREWELL, dear FRIEND, a long farewell; For we shall meet no more,
"Till we are raised with thee to dwell On Zion's happier shore. Our FRIEND and BROTHER, lo! is dead:

His cold and lifeless clay Has now in dust its silent bed, And there it must decay. And is he dead ?-No, no, he lives: His nobler spirit flies

To realms above, and there receives The long expected prize. Methinks I see him joyful stand Before the God of HEAVEN, Who smiles-he enters Zion's land,

And his reward is given. In robes of innocence and love, His ransomed soul is drest, And the angelic host above, Rejoice to see him blest.

Then let us dry our mournful tears: From gloomy grief refrain; In heaven our BROTHER now appears, And will forever reign.

PRAYER by Rev. Dr. JENKS.

Hear what the voice from heaven proclaims For all the pious dead! Sweet is the savor of their names, And soft their sleeping bed.

They die in Jesus, and are blest; How kind their slumbers are! From suffering and from sin released, They're freed from every snare,

Far from this world of toil and strife. They're present with the Lord; The labors of their mortal life End in a large reward.

SERMON by Rev. Dr. FAY of Charlestown. TEXT. I was dumb, I opened not my mouth, be-ause thou didst it. Ps. 39: 9.

The preacher introduced the subject by alluding to the probable circumstances in which the psalm was written, and illustrated the character of the psalmist's submission as here displayed. From the passage under consideration, he deduced the general proposition that

Afflictions are ordered by the wise providence of God.

He showed, first, that the providence of God is

Second. This providence of God should pro- the impression that it was the word of God.

The History and Character of Dr. Wisner. Orange [not Dutchess, as we stated last week] county, N. Y., on Sep. 29th, 1794. At the age of three, he removed with his father to Geneva, then a wilderness. His father was one of the first setsion, and for some years before his death, district attorney for the western district of New York. He died at the age of 44, while Benjamin, his oldest son, was 20. While absent from home on his professional business, the father was attacked with the palsy, and died before his friends could reach and died about nine years since.

home, employing much of his time in agriculture. Of this employment he was ever fond; and by it. paratory to entering college, with Rev. Dr. Axtell class in Union college, at the age of sixteen, and graduated in 1813. While in college, he was reserver, that such a pledge must be inefficient from der which have proved so serviceable to him in after life. During his course of three years, he Yea, saith the Spirit: that they may rest from their never was once marked for absence. He stood high in his class as a scholar, and at his gradua-

death of his father, which now occurred, he spent cents a glass, and with the liquid styled wine, he the next year in settling his father's estate. During this year also, he spent much time in laboring on the farm. He has often, in late years, spoken To him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. We live in a day when efforts are made for the to young men preparing for the ministry, on the

In the autumn of 1815, he was appointed tutor of his alma mater. Union college, in which station he was usefully employed for three years. While distant, when the people of this western world thus a tutor, he joined the church in Schenectady will be wholly opposed both to defensive and ag- in 1816. He commenced the study of theology under Rev. Dr. Yates, who was then professor of moral philosophy, &c. in that college, and had of all intoxicating substances, will not only make fitted several young men for the ministry. While us a temperate but happy people; where the thus situated, Dr. W., with another tutor, formed a colored congregation in Schenectady, to which they regularly preached on Saturday evening, and gave instruction at a Sabbath school on the even-

where he remained two years. While in Princeton, he was accustomed to preach to the destitute live and flourish: secondly, my desire to contribthe regulations of the government of Lane Sem- congregations in that vicinity; and also held the ute to the creation and strength of those cords of copied in full the lectures of the three professors.

In June 1820, at the age of 25, he was licensed suing his studies, he received a unanimous call ere the drinking of intoxicating liquids and the call, in the fall of this year, from the Old South date the Bible, and bring its precious truths in you expect to benefit an intemperate man while in Johnson of Johnstown N. Y.

In 1828, he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Union College.

During his ministry, he received several calls then, yet I rejoice to say, that I am now a free to enter different spheres of labor, and especially received the appointment of professor of ecclesiastical history at Andover; all of which he felt it his duty to decline.

For a year before his dismissal from his people, his health was declining. He visited the South must first be converted itself; and whatever we aged must be be to find but one out of six, to try the effect of a change of climate, but to may say of other instrumentalities, it is clear as out of eight, and sometimes not even one of his num little profit. He then spent a season of rest in day, that God will honor his own word not least ber present? Habits are easily acquired. If a schol-

The solemnities of this occasion were attended a secretary of the American Board. After a except as it echoes the voice of God. Sabbaths in the Old South church, on Friday afternoon prayerful examination of the subject, and a care- and Sabbath schools find their chief recommendative gular attendance. last. The great house, as was expected, was early ful consultation and correspondence with friends, tion and efficiency in the great fact that they bring filled to overflowing. The services on the occa- he came to the conclusion that it was his duty to the Bible into communion with the understanding ask a dismission from his people and to accept and the heart. And revivals—what are they on the proceedings of the divine administration, as After an appropriate voluntary on the organ, the appointment. Among the reasons urged were, without the Bible? Mere flash and smoke. I on those of civil or domestic government.' his habits of business and order, his wisdom, have seen it; and many a time in the 'far West,' would suppose that no other consideration need be his extensive acquaintance with men in the va- have I been pained in view of the fury and desorious parts of the American church, and his lation of religious excitements which were not minute knowledge of all the plans and operations' based upon the broad diffusion and deep implanof the Board from having been one of the pruden- tation of Bible truth. We must always expect retial committee. He was consequently dismissed ligious excitements; the nature of the human from his church, and entered on his duties as mind, and the power with which religion appeals Secretary in the autumn of 1832. In the distro man's deepest interests, will produce them; charge of his duties, he has visited various parts and it therefore becomes us to prepare for them, of the country, and formed extensive and system- so as to reap from them everlasting benefit instead atic boards at the South and West.

While thus laboriously engaged, his health has been constantly improving; and but a week or two fruits of revivals will be permanent and happy in child will become prejudiced, and prejudice has a child will become prejudiced, and prejudice has a child will become prejudiced. since, he made the remark, that his health had not almost perfect proportion to the prevailing knowl- sharp edge, and will sever the ear at a blow. Very been so good for four years.

has evidently been improving in humility, and his their Christian course, with honor to the cause, him. As Rev. Mr. Blain has discussed this point severity of manner has gradually been softening and blessings to the world. But when scores are fully, further remarks will be unnecessary. down. At the last monthly concert, when the said to be converted in some moral waste where deaths of Lyman and Munson were mentioned, a Bible is rarely seen, and a Bible class or Sabhis manner was peculiarly solemn and affecting. bath school never, and where the ministers and The uncommon feeling which he threw into those laborers rarely bring more of the Bible than the efforts. Rev. Mr. Blain has also anticipated me on exercises, was the occasion of unusual remark text into a mooting, and cannot read even that this point,

ness of throat, as to render all except necessary hell than before. conversation out of the question. Hence, while Extended observation has made an impression dency to secure the constant attendance of the

ing that the decree of unnatural celibacy was the circumstances to produce more good to discontinuous tender as so horrid a slaughter, he condemned it, we deserve; and furthermore, it is administered to such as the specific class discontinuous tenders and discontinuous tenders are the specific class discontinuous tenders are the specific He spoke of his strength and discipline of the spoke of his clear discrimination—his diligence—his to anchor their souls on the everlastic control solventor. of death.'

Such are the domestic miseries, the sufferings submission to the divine will, the preacher prohuman character—his practical wisdom; under and study incessantly to do it? which head he spoke of his being often consulted by young men, by pastors and churches; and his frequent invitations to ecclesiastical councils, in which he was much regarded; all looked up to him with confidence. Dr. Fay spoke also of his andor and fairness in giving his opinions,-his firmness of judgment and purpose,-his public spirit, ready to aid in every good work in which meeting with much pleasure, and I is the welfare of the community is concerned. Above all, he was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith. His social powers, his free and familiar intercourse with friends was also the ubject of remark.

In conclusion, Dr. Fay addressed the various classes of mourners. To the beaeaved widow, who had selected the text for the occasion,-to other relations of the deceased,—to the church and have preceded me, in some of the recongregation of which he had been pastor,—to to make, still I will occupy a few mor friends of missions and to the churches,-he ad- the duties which devolve on dressed words of consolation, encouragement and the Sabbath school. admonition; which was peculiarly appropriate and solemn. "The Lord reigneth, let the earth

CONCLUDING PRAYER by Rev. Mr. BLAGDEN. The public services were concluded by a solemn CHANT to the following words, Blessed are the dead,

And their works do follow with them.

resurrection:
Upon such the second death hath no power. But they shall be priests of God and of Christ; And shall reign with him a thousand years.

And washed us from our sins in his own blood. And hath made us kings and priests to God and hi

Amen: Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, And thansgiving, and honor, and power, and might,

Forever and ever: Amen. The BENEDICTION was pronounced; and the vast multitude, with lingering looks at the pulpit dressed in mourning, and the place where the body was laid, slowly retired from the house; and Sabbath morning? Every thing is out of place. many mourners at length accompanied the remains one child is crying for his shoes which are not black

BROTHER PORTER, -Your Spectator has been bell is ringing, and the scholar, anxious to be at the

the kind invitation which it extended to me of one, to look at him, would think of the caving in opening a correspondence with relation to its columns. I have two reasons for embracing this protered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, posal:-first, my cordial approbation of the plan of your paper, and my wish therefore that it may office of Sabbath school superintendent. He also sympathies which bind the East and the West in five minutes are occupied in this manner, 2 18

to preach the gospel. This year, while yet pur- newspaper should be; and if it needed my ap- it probable, nay is it possible for the teacher to mile probation, I could most cheerfully give it. Espe- any salutary impression on his mind? Who that is from the presbyterian church in New Brunswick, cially I admire the plan of making the Bible its exercised by passion c an be benefited by religious N. J. to become their pastor. He also received a broad foundation. Let the first thing be to eluci- truth, until that emotion subsides? as well might Church, to preach to them as a candidate. This contact with common minds in the Sabbath school he accepted, and was ordained their pastor in and family. This, in my view, is almost every Feb. 1821. He was soon after married to Sarah thing. THE MORAL POWER OF THE BIBLE, INand the more extensively, therefore, and thoroughly we can bring the power to bear upon the salvation be completed.

agant self-valuation, we may still say that our na- the Sabbath morning arrives, and he goes to the tion seems destined to bear a very prominent part scene of his delightful labors, expecting to meet the in the conversion of the world. But our nation whole of his class-how disappointed and discour-Connecticut, which proved highly beneficial. among them all. Indeed, the living ministry is After the death of Rev. Dr. Cornelius, at the poor and weak except as it gives clearness and meeting in Oct. 1832, Br. Wisner was appointed pungency to the Bible. Its voice is powerless, Parents, think of the anxious teacher, and the of moral desolation.

Observation thus far has convinced me that the edge of the Bible. When whole Bible classes little good can be done by a clergyman or Sabbath For the last few years of his life, Dr. Wisner are converted, I expect to see them holding on school teacher, to one whose mind is soured against without difficulty—as happens among some peo-Dr. Fay here gave a minute account of his last ple called Christians—then I expect to see a sudery Sabbath, but occasionally. I have often seen sickness. His disease very soon showed itself as den and woful relapse, and the children of that the countenance of the scholar and teacher bright the scarlet fever; accompanied with such sore- revival becoming sevenfold more the children of en, as the father or mother entered the school.

in a sound state, no opportunity was offered to in- of the value of the Bible on my mind which I scholar. Not long since, a parent called into the quire into the state of his mind. A delirium soon want language to express. Could my voice sound school to see his child, and found, to his astonish followed the aggravated state of his disease, which through New England, I would say to Christian continued with but little abatement to the last. fathers and mothers, whose children may in fu-This delirious state of mind, however, was render- ture life be planted on this western soil,—Teach ed exceedingly interesting. Here, in detached your sons and daughters thoroughly in the Bible, sentences, was brought out those things in which Make them familiar with its history, with its doche had taken the deepest interest. At one time, trines and duties. Let them know the reason advantages which are constantly accumulating, showing advantages which are resulting from Sabbath school he was planning for a great auxilary, such as he why you believe and disbelieve as you do, and instruction. The missionary map was used at our instruction. The missionary map was used at our was much employed about during his extensive not least, let them know why you receive the Bilast monthly concert, and the audience, which was visitation last fall. At another he was answering ble as the book of God. Remember that the little uncommonly large, appeared to be much gratified, objections. When individuals were spoken of, it children now around your table and fire-side, may Parents should mingle their prayers with those of was never with censure, but he always spoke in be destined to roam the world and encounter the the teachers, that God's gracious blessing may determs of affection for all. Once, when he appearinsinuations of the infidel and errorist in ten scend. ed more at ease, his wife asked him if she should thousand forms. Few of the sons of New Eng
9. Parents should read the books taken by the sons of New Engread a passage of scripture to him, he said,—yes; and remained quiet while she read. At other times she read to him, during which he would be she read to him, during which he would be she read to him, during which he would be she read to him, during which he would be she read to him, during which he would be she read to him, during which he would be she read to him, during which he would be she read to him, during which he would be she read to him. times she read to him, during which he would be quiet; but as soon as she stopped, he would come their now, understand the Bible. Let opportunity, to make deep impressions on their opportunity, to make deep impressions on their opportunity, to make deep impressions on their opportunity. quiet; but as soon as she stopped, he would comthem learn to vindicate its doctrines, and defend minds. What child can read Nathan Dickerman mence his incoherent mutterings. The silence and as yould so preside the minds of the control of the minds of the control of the minds. mence his incoherent mutterings. The silence apas well as practice its duties. And if you can be produced, not so much from appreasance to be produced, not so much from appreasance as well as practice its duties. And if you can ened and subdued feelings? If parents would contain there would be produced and subdued feelings? particular as well as general; extends to the most peared to be produced, not so much from appressucceed in placing the Bible among the early and verse with their children at such times, there would be not the meaning of what was read as from the state of the control of the c hending the meaning of what was read, as from sweet associations of home and childhood, so that the recollections of rough S. the recollections of youthful days, as they recur already named, would be more numerous.

Dr. Fay then briefly recapitulated some of the perpetually in after life, shall recall also

Yours, respectfullly. Austinburgh, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1835.

Duties of Parents and Guardians in to Sabbath Schools. Mr. Kine said, I have looked for

1. Every family should be a Sabbath school ble class. The children would then be perfectly committed. Conscious that they in the brightness of the eye, and in many every morning, and the father with his ten or to And their works do follow with them.

Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first come to school prepared. If parents do not wish rise so early, they can devote Saturday afternoon when the children are at home, or Saturday even to the study of the lesson.

2. Purents should rise early on Sabbath morn seven to be devoted exclusively to the soul. On between the soul and the body, that six days would be necessary for the deathless spirit, and but one in the body. If we have but one day for the soul, shall we shorten that which is already too short? In not a fact, sir, that many professed Christians may be found in their beds at eight or nine o'clock the school by prayer, the little scholar arrives at the Your paper, dear brother, is just what a religious child to the Sabbath school hurried and irritated in

3. The children should be made to attend every & bath. A slight head ache, a cloudy morning, or dispreparing with diligence the lesson during the week, After a large abatement on the score of extrav- a lasting impression on the minds of his class, when ar stays at home from some trivial circumstance, occasionally, he will soon stay frequently, and his advantages that will result to your children from

4. Parents should pray for the school. Prayer has power with God. Intercession is as truly influential urged upon the Christian parent, in hehalf of his offspring than this.

A fact was here stated to show the effect of fervent and persevering prayer, on a family of children who were not pious. The father prayed till he felt assured God would convert his whole family, and they were soon after brought into the fold of Christ. How little time is devoted to prayer by Christians

generally! How few whose knees will be found callous from kneeling before God, as was those of the apostle James! 5. Parents should speak well of the teacher, or his

6. Parents should prize the visits of teachers, and treat them with respect. It is very gratifying to the teacher to be noticed. In the kindness and confidence of the parent, he finds a reward for his pious

7. Parents should visit the school; not indeed evenot only encourages the teacher, but has a tenment, that his boy had not been seen at the school that morning.

8. Parents should attend the monthly concert. Here they will derive much information relative to the state of the school, and hear many interesting facts which are constantly accumulating, showing the

and many other juvenile biographies, without soft-

10. Parents should follow up immediately the teach-10. Further should jottoe up that the feelings of themen, and make the latter pay a full price. the devoted teacher, who has labored to make his eave the school, to enter the dwelling of irreligious well might you throw a live brand, which you wish duty. to raise to a flame, into a snow bank! Oh, how cautious parents ought to be lest they ruin the souls of their children! Oh, parent, if you notice the cherish it. Do not 'break the bruised reed, nor had procured a small box, bearing this inscription, uench the smoking flax.'

Here many facts were stated to show how much parks sent forth which inflame the destructive pas- us in your paper. as of human nature! Oh what sacrifices ought As to the result of the first three months' contri-

Seeing so many present, and observing the intense npulse, and become more useful in the community. Ms.

### For the New England Spectator. Low Wages to Seamstresses.

Mr. Porren,-I made quite a mistake in my ast respecting the amount received by poor fenales for common sewing. I said that my Chrisian brother boasted of getting shirts made for ight cents. This, Sir, is nothing to boast of, it is not an unusual price. But the man to whom I eferred got his done for four cents each. I am assured that nine shirts a week is as many

s a common seamstress can make. Those en-umbered with children, or in indifferent health, or inexpert, not more than six or seven. Let us ok at this. Nine shirts at 4 cents, 36 cents, or the result of incessant application of a human be- ting a few questions. ng for twelve or thirteen hours a day for a week! Or we will make the calculation upon the most right to make a slave of one of your fellow creafavorable terms, 12 1-2 cents each:—it is very tures?

The First Number of a new magazine entitled, The Baltimore than 10 is given:—but say 12 1-2; a lifthis has been done without your knowline a week at 12 1-2 is 112 1-2 or 7 at 12 1-2, dege or consent, how long can you acquiesce in a lift of the subjects of the subject 87 1-2 cents a week for rent, fuel, food, clothes, the arrangement before you become a partaker of drink, candles &c. for a poor woman with a conclusion one to five children, and it may be a miserable, drunken husband! Be it remembered that this better than a highway robber?

4. Would you extend the hand of Christian fel-In the above calculation, we have supposed good health and constant employment, which is far from the fact. Deducting 50 cents for save which is the fact. Deducting 50 cents for rent, which is about the lowest sum given, generally 75, and we have 37 1-2 cents a week left for food, fuel, field, while he stays behind to attend family wor-in lothes &c.

charity extended for her relief, she would die of cold or hunger, with her children at her side.—

7. If the master thus virtually compels his slave sary,—that party too numerous,—that table too he have been as guilty? sumptuous,-if by indulgence in these, you are suffering sister, cold and hungry at thy door.

phia,—as to persons applying to this society for some others. work, not one in fifty is fit for service in a family. Seventy-five in a hundred, says the same lady, are each year. Those who are able to work at serrice could not earn sufficient to pay for the sup-Port of their children, who, by the way, are mostly oung, and as dear to them as those of the rich re to them.

Now reader, you have before you a plain stateent of facts. They defy the strictest examination. A little personal inquiry will satisfy all

But one remark more. Dr. Van Rensselaer of New York says in a note to Mr. Carey,—'I could cite many instances of young, and even middle-aged women, who have been 'lost to virtue' apparently by no other cause than the lowness of wages, and the absolute impossibility of procuring the necessities of life by honest industry.' And this in Christian benevolent America! Well what shall e done in view of these things? I trust something more than bandying responsibility from one to the other. The man who takes advantage of he necessities of the poor to enrich himself, is ost surely guilty of the heinous offence of 'grinding their faces, and ought not to be passed without earnest entreaty and taithful warning. And if some abler pen does not come forward speedily to show him his sins and the error of his ways, I may venture to do it myself. For the present, I would say to Christian ladies, remember that the touls of these miserable victims are as precious in he sight of God, as that of the most exalted fenale that ever trod the earth. Go out then, into the lanes and alleys of our cities and large towns, cattering words of sympathy and acts of bounty, and the blessings of those ready to perish, shall be COOLIDGE. our reward. Yours,

We are persuaded this subject needs attention in Boston. Worthy females must either suffer, or they must go to the poor house. The poor female with family which was mentioned in a previous communication from Coolidge, has, we learn, suffered extremely from the late cold weather. Her case has excited sympathy. One poor female in the country has sent in to us a dollar, which has been put into ber hands.

What shall be done? The tailors are not alone to

9. Parents should furnish their children with mon- blame for the present low wages of seamstresses. 9. For the contribute. [Rather, they should put their they would not get articles made at so low a price,

> equal' for their labor. Or, let the ladies seek out such needy females who are willing to work, and then furnish them with employment from the ger

SECOND. Let the present system of indiscrimi the devoted teacher, who has of attending without nate charity be broken up. Instead of giving to evedelay, to the concerns of their souls, as he sees them ry beggar to get rid of his importunity,—and, by the way, the indigent poor seldom are found begging. arents, where their impressions must soon be neuparents, where then large what is the subject of con- wisit the poor, furnish them with work, and then railzed or destroyed. With work, and then versation? the fashions of the day—fault-finding pay them liberally, and in such a way that the idle with the minister—business—pleasure—and some—and intemperate shall not gain the benefit. In extimes the most turbulent passions are let loose. Is traordinary cases, the pay may be very liberal, but this the place you would send the child whose heart should rarely or never be considered a donation. It was beginning to feel on the subject of religion, with never does any good to help the poor,—only help them to help themselves, and you have done your ity from Missouri.

Sabbath School Contributions.

Mr. Spectator.—In a late number of your valuable least spark of feeling in the breast of your child, paper, you stated that a Sabbath school in this city Our charity box.' I think the artitle stated that the box would be opened once a quarter, or, at the exepends on the instructions of the nursery. Of 120 piration of three months. Some will be glad to entlemen associated for the purpose of attending to be informed of the person or persons who proposed udies preparatory to the ministry more than 100 of this commendable plan to the school; to which I hem had pious mothers! and of 50 students in a most cheerfully give the name of Mr. M. B. DENollege in Maine, 32 had pious mothers, and 22 pious MAN, who is the Superintendent of the Sunday of the PROPERTY!!! thers, and 33 of them were converted in the Sab-school of the Fifth Presbyterian church Philadelath School! Some facts were stated showing the phia. He a few months since, addressed the teachinjurious effect of bad examples on the offspring of religious parents. And the question was asked, if was to all very interesting. As I have before me parents were willing, by these instructions and exmples, to educate their children for the world of the amount of the money contributed to the missionco. -How many boys there are in every community ary enterprise the past year. There are about one who only wait for the council and example of a bold hundred and forty teachers and scholars connected transgressor to lead them on to sin and misery! Pa- with the school. They have, during the past year, ents, if there was in your neighborhood a magazine contributed the sum of two hundred and forty-six f powder, would you suffer a spark to be carried dollars and fifty cents. This is indeed a noble year's om your dwelling to be applied to it, and thus in- charity for one Sabbth school. As Mr. Denman ne your neighbor's property and jeopardize their possesses many interesting facts and much valuable And yet from how may dwellings are such information, I hope he will be willing to give it to

ou not to make, what unceasing vigilence ought butions, I am happy to say, it amounted to five dolon not to manifest, in securing your children from lars and ten cents. This school to which I refer, is he numerous and potent evils to which they are not large; the average number of scholars is about xposed? In these efforts, the Sabbath school may 50. The pupils voted to send the money to China.

nterest which has been manifested during these soon publish 'Four Sabbath evening Lectures on planted by Old Hanover presbytery, at the time xercises, I am encouraged to believe, sir, that the the Mode of Baptism, by Orin Fowler, A. M. Pas-Sabbath school cause in this city will receive a new tor of the Congregational Church in Fall River.

Light & Horton, will soon publish another edition of Parent's Present, Philis Wheatley, and S. Osgood Wright's memoirs; the two latter will be accompanied with a copper plate engraving.

Our Christian friends in the slave states well know that the only way to abolish slavery is to tive professions .- Rich. Tel. call it a sin, a sin against God, a sin against his image. We copy the following from the ST. Louis (Missouri) Observer, a religious paper.

SLAVERY.

To the Christian slaveholders in Missouri, who with children, 7 at 4 cents, making 28 cents a week, read the 'Observer,' we beg the privilege of put-1. Do you believe it is, or was, or ever will be

3. Do you really regard a negro-driver as any

5. What do you think of that Christian head of ship ?

Let those who have looked upon pauperism as 6. Do you approve of a Christian hiring his crime, look again at these facts. Why, Sir, a slave on board a steam boat, where it is well voman might be ever so diligent in business, ris- known he will never hear the name of God, exing up early and sitting up late, and eating the cept as it is connected with the most awful proread of carefulness, and was not the hand of fanity, and where he will be compelled to work

Hold, ye ladies of fortune and fashion! Ye sisters to work on the Sabbath, receives the money thus of charity and followers of Jesus, hold! That earned, and applies it to his own use, would he bonnet is too fashionable,-that shawl too dear,- have been any more guilty, had he gone out and that boa too entirely useless,-that ride unneces- earned the money himself on that day? Would

8. Will property thus acquired be likely to deprived of the means or the wish to relieve your prove any benefit to its possessor, in life—at the uffering sister, cold and hungry at thy door.

It cannot be said, let them work, they do work,

We shall be very much obliged to any of our and that diligently. But let them go out to ser- Christian brethren, who are slaveholders, in St.

vice, wages are high, servants scarce. I ad- Louis or elsewhere, if they will furnish for publithit there are a few, and but comparatively few, cation answers to the above questions. If they that might and ought to do this. Says the secretary of the female hospitable society of Phi adel- they are or not-we shall probably hereafter, ask

The following plain language, as severe as any vidows, one half aged widows, and one fifth of we find in northern anti-slavery publications, we copy from the MILLENNIAL TRUMPETER, a relithe whole infirm. This is the result of twenty-three years experience, from an average of 500 gious paper, published in Maryville, East Ten-

Another great evil that exists in our country, is slavery. It is evident from reason and common sense, that all men are born equally free and independent—that they possess certain un-alienable rights, such as life, liberty, &c. But we in the face of all authority and justice, have kidnapped a part of the human family, torn them from their friends and country, and immured them in bondage worse than death. As God has created all men equally independent; and as all very bitter.—St. Louis Obs. have naturally an undisputed right to liberty, it is unjust and cruel in the extreme, to deprive any part of mankind of liberty, and throw around their necks the clanking chains of oppression, and reduce them to such a deplorable state, as that of

the slaves in our country.

Where is the right found, to kidnap and retain a human being in vassalage? Is it in accordance with the principles of equity and justice? No.—Is it to be found in the law of God? No. For heaven's high king has never guaranteed to man the right to enslave or oppress his fellow men in

The individual who buys, sells, or holds slaves for filthy lucre's sake is guilty of violating every law of God, nature, and society. And will an infinitely just and holy God suffer the individual, or nation guilty of such flagrant injustice and iniquity to go unpunished? No. Although he has ong forborne to execute his sentence against this evil work, yet the perpetrators of this crime unless they speedily repent, will be cut off and

he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to men-stealers among the most daring transgressors, against whom the Lord has threatened the most awful curses. Tyre was utterly destroyed by the terrible judgments of God, for having trafficked in the souls of men. And even now,

'Is there not some shosen curse, Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven, Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man, Who gains his fortune from the blood of souls

mented, in our country, by a set of desperate villians, termed negro-traders, being permitted to stalk through the land, like blood snuffing vultures, and to purchase their fellowmen, for whom the Lord of life and glory died, and drive them to a foreign market, and there sell them as they would orses or cattle.

'Who is a negro-trader?' He is the veriest wretch, that lives on earth, a miscreant,

'Whose torpid soul no social feelings move,

A slavetrader is a compound of all unrighteous ess—an unrelenting foe to human happiness; he actuated by no better spirit, than the demons in the dark pit of Tophet; and he would, was it in his power, scale the walls of heaven, ride trium-phantly through the pearly streets of the New Jerusalem, in the car of oppression, and drag those happy spirits from the dazzling throne of inestable glory, and sell them for filthy lucre.

Terrors of the Domestic Slave Trade. The following fact was lately announced in Boston, contained in a letter of undoubted author-

One of these heaven daring slave traders had several children of a female slave who made much ado about being separated from her children forever. To get rid of her importunity, she was chained in an out house during the night. Goaded on to desperation, she succeeded in breaking loose; took an axe, found her way to her children, and severed their heads from their bodies, and then took her own life. The only effect on the inhuman buyer and seller, was to create a lawsuit to determine which should suffer the loss

In the District of Columbia is the greatest and most inhuman slave market in the world, and yet holding states, only a few hundred names can be obtained to petitions for abolishing slavery there. Every man and woman in the northern states, who does not petition Congress to do something, and who does not pray for the extermination of slavery in the District of Columbia, is guilty of the sin of perpetuating slavery in the United States.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Religious.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, VA.—We are gratified to learn that PROFFSSOR VETHAKE recently appointed to the Presidency of this Colege, has accepted the appointment, and that he is expected at Lexington in a few days to enter upon the duties of his office. This institution is one which the presbyterian church in Virginia has good reason to cherish and patronize. when it included the region of country now embraced in Lexington presbytery. General Washington was one of its most munificent patrons, have information enough to say that, under a Faculty composed of such men as Dr. Baxter, Prof. Ruffner, Dr. Marshall, and those who have been associated with them, it has been an efficient auxiliary to the cause of letters in this Commonwealth, and has reared not a few who are distinguished for talents and usefulness in their respec-

ENGLISH BAPTIST DEPUTIES TO AMERICA.—We are happy to learn that the Rev. Dr. Coax, of Hackney, and the Rev. James Hoby, of Birmingham, have complied with the request of the Bap tist Union, to visit America, next spring, and to represent that body. These interchanges of Chris-tian sentiment and feeling will be found to have

Azine, edited by the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge and Rev. Andrew B. Cross. The subjects of Colonization and Popery occupy most of the with a view to make the Canal free of toll. The pages of this number.

It is stated that Rev. Asa Mahan of Cincinnati has been appointed President of the Oberlin Insti-

The Rev. William L. Breckenridge, professor, in the Theological Seminary in Indiana.

OBERLIN INSTITUTE. The plan embraces an

Rev. Benjamin Larebee, A. M., President, and Instructor in Mental and Moral Science, Rhetoric and Elocution. William L. Williford, A. M., Professor of Math-

matics and Natural Philosophy.

Joseph Sherman, A. M., Professor of Ancient Cyrus G. Ewing, and Jackson B. White, Tu-

as follows:-'Another tobacco-eater in this neighborhood is reformed by the Observer.'

ANOTHER .- An elder in the presbyterian church, who has chewed tobacco for nearly twenty years, told us last Monday, that he had resolved to chew no more

diately, and made preparations for the defence of the vessel; and kept a vigilant watch through the night. As the day began to dawn, discovered the prow right ahead, coming slowly down upon me, and within musket shot.

l opened my musketry and cannon upon him-upon which he got his head towards the sea, and these they specify repent, will be cut our and appeared to be getting off as fast as he could; soon after which, a strong breeze came up, and I saw the prow pass in shore towards the village of Qualah Rahsealm. I afterwards learned from several sources, that the prow came from Qualah Racconnections are to Bacconnections. 12 men on board—one of which came to Baccoongung while I lay there—and started with cresses only, calculating to find us unprepared to receive them, to dagger every person on board, and to possess themselves of the money; and that they took freely of opium, in order to be more desperate.

(signed)

Master Barque Derby of Salem.

Troumon, July 21, 1834.

extreme satisfaction that the friends of Greece, witness the present activity of the government, and the
impulse which the regency gives to business. It
appears as if it wished by doubling its presentable. appears as if it wished, by doubling its praiseworthy efforts, to make up for lost time. Every thing is at present considered with a celerity and utility of purpose to which this country has been little accustomed, and there is every prospect that this state of things will not retrograde, and that the day is not far pose to which this country has been little accustom ed, and there is every prospect that this state of things will not retrograde, and that the day is not far distant when the organization of Greece will be completed, and when it will enjoy, under the protection of firm and liberal institutions, that repose which it purchased by so many years of privations, sufferings, and painful exertions. The distinguishing knowledge of the case, what I have more than once the rest of the case, what I have more than once character of the present administration, is its nationality. The prosperity of Greece, and the welfare of the people, are the objects which it has at heart, and all its acts evince the most ardent patriotism.

SMYRNA.—A Smyrna paper of Nov. 22d, states that the plague was reported to have broken out at Metalin and Chisme. Several deaths had occurred on board the vessels in port.

At the moment we are going to press, says the editor of the Smyrna Journal, we learn that a new insurrection has taken been in Surrection bear taken bear b

insurrection has taken place in Syria. It is among the Ausaris, a savage and ferocious people who inhabit the mountains between Tripoli and Aleppo.—This movement also, is attributed to the unexampled cruelties committed by the Egyptians upon the peo-ple of Palestine, after its pacification.

The plague at Constantinople, which had been

declining for some days previous, was again on the

An Alexandria date of Nov. 1st, says, 'There is no longer any apprehension as to the coming crop of cotton; it will be abundant. Agents of the government talk of 300,000 bags; but this is too high. It will not probably exceed 200,000. It is stated that the government of Greece have it in contemplation to form a National Guard in all the towns in the kingdom, and appoint Gen. Church as its chief commander.

By the packet ship England, Capt. Maxwell, adrices are received from Liverpool to Jan. 11th.

The President's Message arrived in London on the oth, by the Packet ship Independence. The Liverpool Chronicle invites particular attention to that

The Reformers were carrying all before them in England at the elections which were going on. In London the Whig majority was 2,000. The Times newspaper gives up the Peel Ministry.

FEB 5-The joint resolution, authorizing the purhase of certain pictures now on sale in the city of Vashington, by John Brett, to ornament the Presilent's House, was taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole; and on motion of Mr. Poindexter, the blank was filled with the sum of \$40,000; (the amount appropriated for the purchase.)
The resolution was advocated by Messrs. Preston, Cuthbert, Porter and Leigh, and opposed by Mr. Hill, on whose motion the yeas and nays were

On taking the question on ordering the resolu-tion to a third reading, it was negatived—yeas 20,

From this day forth, to the end of the ses half of the time alloted to business will be lost in calls of the House, and in scuffling for priority from whom it received its name. In respect to its two Houses. Every member almost remarks how history, during the last thirty or forty years, we rapidly the session has passed off, and how much behind-hand he is in his business with the Depart-The history of this day's proceedings in the House, is a good sample of what is to occur every day for the rest of the session. An important subject was started by a report from a Standing Committee: a call of the House was moved, to get a full vote upon its disposition. The yeas and nays, a tedious process,—were ordered and taken. The report was for inquiry, which under any circumstances, could not result in practical legislation at this session. When he concluded, a dozen members started from tian sentiment and feeling will be found to have an important bearing on the prosperity of the cause of Christ.

The First Number of a new magazine entitled, The Baltimore Literary and Religious Magwith a view to make the Canal free of toll. The Yeas and Nays were taken and the motion prevailing, the bill was taken up, but not without strong opposition from many quarters. The entire day was spent on this bill, and, after it was reported and made the order for Monday next, the House adjourned. This will be the history, mutatis mutandis, of every day's proceedings, during the remnant of the session in both Houses. The Senate was chiefly occupied to-day in debating that section of the Post Office Bill which relates to the payment of the debts.

OREALIN INSTITUTE. The plan embraces an academy, male and female, a college, and a theological Seminary. The first has been in operation a year. The others are to be immediately organized. Support for eight professorships has been obtained in New York, and it is proposed to raise \$50,000 more for other purposes, of which 10,000 has been already secured.

Lectures to Children, by Rev. John Todd, of Northampton, have been republished in London. The following are the names of the faculty of Jackson College, in Tennessee. It will be recollected that the president was in Boston last year.

Rev. Benjamin Larebee, A. M., President, and Instructor in Mental and Moral Science, Rhetoric and Electurion. A compared to the mover to modify his motion so as to wait a few days only.

As the motion was not withdrawn, Mr. Lytle of Ohio supported it in an animated and impassioned speech, which was listened to with the most profound and the sense of the Senate was found to be, that no provision should be made for the payment of the debts of the Post Office Department, leaving the amount of the debts of the debts of the debts of the debts of the Post Office Department, leaving the amount of the debts of the Post Office Department, until the bill regulating the Department should become a law. The bill will pass the Senate without difficulty; and it will fail may be provided the mover to modify his motion so as to wait a few days only.

The followed Br. L.—The Senate, to-day, was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the Post Office Bill. Mr. Grundy offered an amendment, providing for the payment of the debts of the debts of the Post Office Department, leaving the amount of the debts of the Post Office Department, leaving the amount of the debts of the Post Office Department, leaving the amount of the debts of the Post Office Department, until the bill regulating the payment of the debts of the Post Office Department, until the bill regulating the payment of the debts of the Post Office Department, leaving the motion to be debts of t but, as you will recollect, it was intinated in the House, that such a nomination would be made, and therefore the appropriation was renewed. It may be that Mr. Barry is fixed upon as the nominee. Among those named as likely to succeed Mr. Barry in the Post Office, are Governor Wolf and Senator of the extent and the means of curtailing in the Post Office, are Governor Wolf and Senator of the extent and the means of curtailing executive patronage. The report was read and list triot. 81. Grundy.

The House, to-day, was exclusively occupied, after 12 o'clock, in the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions and Revolutionary Pensions, about fifty of which bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. FEE. 7. FREECH RELATIONS.—The speaker laid before the House a message received this morning from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter from the secretary of state, and sundry documents in compliance with the resolution of the House, adopted on motion of Mr. J. Q. Adams, calling for any information in the possession of the executive, on the subject of our relations with France, which had been received subsequently to the communication of the correspondence already before the

ATTEMPT BY THE MALAYS TO CUT OFF AND MUR-ATTEMPT BY THE MALAYS TO CUT OFF AND MURDER THE CREW OF ANOTHER AMERICAN VESSEL.—
The barque Kent, Gibson, (W. P. Endicott, Esq. of Salem, passenger,) arrived below Boston on Friday, from Pulo Penang, brings intelligence of an attempt to cut off the barque Derby, of Salem, belonging to S. C Phillips, on the coast of Sumatra. The information is given in the following statement, furnished by Capt. Felt, master of the barque.

On the 10th June, 1834, lying at Trabangun Tchnic, in barque Derby, of Salem, loading pepper—while on shors that day, received information that a prow in a neighboring port was preparing to come that night and cut me off; I went on board immediately, and made preparations for the defence of the present and the received since the former communication to the House, the public interest, but he information. He adds, however, that he will make a further communication on the subject, as soon as any change of circumstances should occur to render it, in his opinion, proper. The secretary of state says, in regard to the despetches lately received from France, that they do not especially add to the information already communicated; but that, as you will see, from what follows, was not the opinion of the House. The correspondence, of which I give you a glance, was consequenced and made preparations for the defence of the fulfilment of the stipulations of the pectation of the fulfilment of the stipulations of the convention of 1831 pretty nearly out of the question.

The despatches communicated, consist merely of extracts from four letters from Mr. Livingston to the secretary of state, which letters are respectively dated Oct. 6th, Nov. 22d, Dec. 6th, and Dec. 22d The first three letters exhibit a confident belief, on the part of the writer, that the appropriation would be made, and the last letter shows that he had lost as follows: all his confidence in the assurances which he had

subject. This is not mere conjecture.

'I know the fact,—and I repeat now, from a full knowledge of the case, what I have more than once stated in my former letters as my firm persuasion, that the moderate tone taken by our government, part of the President, that he would not be supported in any strong measures by the people, and by others, to a consciousness that the convention has given us more than we are entitled to. I saw last night an influential member of the Chambers, who told me that [asterisks are here substituted for a part of the sentence], and the King had spoken of our affairs, and appeared extremely anytims to secure the near the sentence of the convention has given us town—Porter of Lee—G. Bliss of Springfield—Metcalf of Dedham—Sproat of Taunion—Rodman of New Bedford—Hedge of Plymouth.

Of the Horse—Parsons, Everett and W. Brigham of Boston—Rantoul of Gloucester—Robinson of Marklahead. Deverage of Salem Metcalf of Dedham—Sproat of Salem Metcalf of Dedham—Sproat of Salem Metcalf of Boston—Rantoul of Gloucester—Robinson of Marklahead.

narrate the circumstances, and to state that the ministry, after swarm contest, gained a complete vic-tory. 'The conversations,' he continues, 'which I convince me that now they are probably in earnest, and united on the question, and that it will be urged with zeal and ability.' 'On the whole,' he concludes, 'I repeat that, without being at all confident, I now entertain better hopes than I have for some time

part of it which relates to France, and heads the paragraph on the subject 'War with France.'

There is no news of the reception of the Message in France, and of course public curiosity and interest here are still unsatisfied.

The Paragraph on the subject 'War with France.'

The last letter, which is dated 22d Dec., commences as follows:—'Our diplomatic relations with this government, are on the most extraordinary footing.' He goes out of the new difficulties, which had unexpectedly presented themselves. In which had unexpectedly presented themselves, in the face of all the assurances which he had received from the ministers. It turned out that the ministers, having probably ascertained that they could not carry the indemnity bill in the Chambers, had deter-

mined not to present it on their responsibility.

They will present it only as an ordinary matter of business, but not as a part of the system of policy for which they hold themselves responsible. There remains no doubt that the ministers had ascertained

and ability, a memoir on the subject, em-

to comply with the conditions of the treaty of July 4, 1831—war must be the inevitable consequence, and he wished the American people to know that their rights would be defended and mantained. He wished that France should know how we intended to act, and further delay on the part of the House, would become a oringing and pusillanimous body, and not a gallant and chivalrous people. He said that action on the part of the House was due to the President, and if it now had, France would be taught. that there was but one sentiment in the hearts of this people,—a deiermination to protect their honor and their rights: That part of the President's message, said Mr. Adams, which treats of the French subject, as I said of the invitation that was given to

Office Bill which relates to the payment of the debts of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the Department, and no conclusion was come to the debt of the deb

tion has yet been made of a minister to England; Reprisal, against French commerce, before they ad-

executive patronage. The report was read and listened to with deep attention. It takes a view of the rapid increase and great extent of executive patron age, and argues to show that it must, unless promptly throw our republican institutions. The efforts of the frieads of state rights to reduce the expenditures to the actual wants of the government, he shows to be unavailing, and maintains that some means will always be found to expend the whole amount of the revenue, whatever it may be. He estimates that the average surplus revenue were the present. revenue, whatever it may be. He estimates that the average surplus revenue, over the necessary wants of the government, for the next seven years, from imports and lands, will be sixty-two millions; and this surplus he proposes to distribute, annually as it accrues, among the several states and territories, according to their federal numbers. This is the first and principal resource which he proposes as the means of curtailing and keeping within proper limits, the patronage of the executive. But he also proposes, in aid of the same object, to deprive the President of the power of removing persons from office, without the consent of the Senate; to exact from the local deposite banks, three per cent. from office, without the consent of the Senate; to exact from the local deposites hanks, three per cent. interest on the public deposites, and prevent the President from withdrawing the deposites without the assent of Congress; and to disconnect the post office department from the executive branch of the office department from the executive branch of the lowest prices.

These subjects were made the order the lowest prices.

Lege, or engaging to twenty-two weeks each two terms in a year of twenty-two two two terms in a year of twenty-two twenty-two twenty-two terms in a year of twenty-two twenty-two terms in a year of twenty-two twenty-two twenty-two twenty-two terms in a year of twenty-two twenty-two twenty-two twenty-two twenty-two twenty-two twenty-two office department from the executive branch of the government. These subjects were made the order for another day; but on the motion to print the report, a debate arose of great interest, in which Messrs. Poinderter, Preston, and Calhoun, principally figured. Mr. Calhoun stated that, in drawing up Principal, viz: the report, he carefully avoided any referen party interests or feelings; that he sought only for facts, and if those he had set forth bore hardly on any party or individual, it was not his fault. forth facts which, whatever was their origin, were undesirable, and he called upon all those who wishe to preserve our institutions, to aid him in applying FEB. 11. Mr. Ewing rose and addressed the chair Mr. President, I hold in my hand, and am instruct-

all his confidence in the assurances which he had received to that effect. The letter of Oct 8th states that he had been admitted to an audience with the King, and had addressed him on the subject of his mission, and goes on to say,—

'His answer was long and earnest. I can't pretend to give you the words of it, but, in substance, it was a warm expression of his good feeling towards the United States, for the hospitality he had received there, &c. &c. As to the convention, he said, assure your government unavoidable circumstances.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand, and am instructed to present to the Senate, memorials of sundry citizens of the state of Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It is but justice to say of these memorials that they are dictated by a spirit of pure philanthropy and Christian charity, and that they are entitled to the most respectful consideration of the Senate. I shall move their reference to the committee on the District of Columbia, and I hope that committee will not be satisfied with merely passing them over in silence,

GREECE. Napoli di Romania, Nov. 5 .- It is with alone prevented the immediate execution, but it will but that they will give the Senate and the nation

### Massachusetts Legislature.

The following is a complete corrected list of the joint committee of the Legislature upon the subject of the revised statutes, with the additions which have been made to the Committee as originally constituted. The Committee hold three sessions a week, instead of two, as before stated.

From the Senate-Dexter of Boston-Waters

sage of the law. I mention this as one of the many circumstances which, independent of official assurances, convince me that the King is sincere; and now I have no doubt of the sincerity of the Cabinet. From all this you may imagine the anxiety I shall feel for the arrival of the President's message. On its tone will depend very much, not only the payment of our claims, but our national reputation for energy. I have no doubt it will be such as to ettain. ts tone will depend very much, not only the payment of our claims, but our national reputation for coreryy. I have no doubt it will be such as to attain both of these important objects.'

In the letter of Dec. 6th, Mr. hivingston says:

'The Chambers were convened on the 1st inst. inder very exciting circumstances.' He goes on to arrate the circumstances, and to state that the min-

Loring of Hingham—Peirce of Stoughton.

Hon. F. Dexter of the Senate officiates as Chairman of the Committee, and John H. Clifford of the

man of the Committee, and John H. Clifford of the House of Representatives, as Clerk.

A proposition has been made by the Senate for holding an extra session in the summer, for passing upon the revisions of the laws, as reported by the Committee. It seems indispensable.

TAVERES NOT TO BE INCORPORATED. One good has ground not of the result dispussion of incorporation.

has grown out of the recent discussion on incorporations in the House. It is settled that the Legisla ture will charter no more establishments for ardent spirits. The charter of the Worcester House, tavern in Worcester, has been rejected, by decisive vote of 158 yeas to 279 nays. All the Boston mem-bers voted to incorporate the tavern, except Messri Bigelow and Leavitt, and 15 out of the regiment of 67, were attending to their private business, for 67, were attending to their private business, which they receive two dollars a day from the Stu BEAUTIES OF CATHOLICISM.—We are informed

that one of the numerous mendicant women who go about from house to house begging alms of our citizens upon one pretence and another, on being closely interrogated by a gentleman as to her real situation, and what she did with her money, confessed that she gave to the priest (she was an Irish catholic,) more than half of the proceeds of her weekly begging, in order to get pardoned for the falsehoods she had to tell in order to obtain alms. If this is not a specimen of fraudulent impiety, we know not what to call it. And yet we fear it is a fair specimen of the manuer in which catholicis is supported among us. Under the wicked and impious pretence that they can absolve from sin the catholic priests draw from their poor, deluded followers, a large portion of their hard-earned wages, or harder-earned beggary; and thus rives the chains of superstition and oppression by taking away all means of instruction. In this state of things can we wonder that so large a portion of enstructions to report forthwith. He went into an examination of the case, and sustained his motion with much warmth and eloquence, and remarked that it was the duty of the House to the country, to act on the subject without delay, and it was interesting to the case, and it was interesting to the link of beginning at the cradle and ending only at the grave, is extended over them as with a tyrant's rod, poisoning the fountain of intellect, and benumbing all the faculties which aspire above animal passion of gratification. Whig.

DEDHAM UNION. The first annual meeting of the Dedham Union for the improvement of the colored race, and for the abolition of slavery in this country, will be held on the 22d of this month.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER for slaves, &c. next Monday evening.

SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEETINGS on Tues day next, the 24th. ANNUAL CONCERT OF PRAYER AND FASTING FOR

Colleges and other seminaries of learning, next Thursday, the 26th.

## MARRIAGES.

In North Bridgwater, Mr. Charles J. F. Packard to Miss Adeline Packard, 2d daughter of Micab

## DEATHS.

the only presbyterian minister in the wide region of country in which he labored-that his minis was very useful, and his loss greatly deplored by many friends of religion.—Rich. Tel.

At Beverly, on Sunday, Hon. Nathan Dane, the distinguished Jurist and Civilian, and one of the fathers of the American Constitution, aged 82. In Lincoln, Mr. Jonathan Tower, a revolutionary

In East Sudbury, Ezekiel Rice, aged 92; he was one of those who pursued the British in their retreat from Concord, on the memorable 19th of April, and was afterwards stationed near Boston, for which he

was adopted. The prevailing opinion now in the Congress of the United States will authorize the President to issue Letters of Marque and Reprisal, against French commerce, before they adourn.

FED. 9. EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.—Mr. Calhoun pards his report this marging four the committee was statemed at pension.

Was alrelwards statemed their Boston, for which he received a pension.

In Springfield, Vt. Jan. 25th, Mr. Dwight L. How-land, editor of the 'Record of the Times,' aged 20.

In New York, Col. John Cowdry, a soldier of the revolution, aged 76. His first onset, while a youth, was in 1773, in assisting in destroying, and throwing overboard, the tea, in Boston harbor. He soon afterwards statement and the second of the Times,' aged 20. wards joined the American army, and served through-In Stow, Vt. Ephraim Town, a revolutionary Pa-

Braintree, Mass. Boarding School.

(Ten Miles South of Boston.)

THE Spring and Summer Term of the Braintree Boarding. School for Boys, will commence on the second Wednesday of April. The pleasant

Reference can be made to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been under the instruction of the

Principal, viz:-Dr. JOHN HOMANS. Dr. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, SAM'L FROTHINGHAM, Esq., Mr. JOHN WETHERELL,

"CHARLES HENSHAW,

"BENJAMIN PERKINS,

"BENJAMIN HOWARD,

JOHN I. BROWN, of Boston Also, Rev. R. S. STORRS,
Dr. STEPHEN THAYER,
MINOT THAYER, Esq. WtA8

NEW BOOKS.

GUIDE to the Doubting.

" " Conscientious. Philip on Redemption.

Communion with God.

Manly Piety in its Spirit.

Manly Piety in its Principles.

This day received and for sale at

WILLIAM PEIRCE,

No. 9, Cernhill.

Visits of the Heathen Converts to Christen-

It was urged, at the late annual meeting of the American Board, that a visit to this country by the converted heathen, would be unfavorable to themselves, because there is so much of wickedness manifest here, that they would have less respect for Christianity than when they left their native shores. - Conn. Observer.

We hear of a lovely land beyond Our sunny Indian isles, Where the bright and perfect blessedness Of the sinless ever smiles; O earth!! of thy glad garden spots, None surely is so blest

And soft-eyed woman came, With errand to our shores of HIM Whose is the hallowed name. That lovely land is surely heaven, Of pearl its cities are, And its dwellers shining angel ones, That wait and worship there.

As the missionaries' native home,

Embosomed in the west.

Thence holy men came o'er the deep,

REPLY. Oh stay ye in your Bengal bowers, And stay ye in Ceylon; Reantiful is the distant dream, Approach and it is flown. There's darkness over Burmah broods, The Hindoo's chain is fast, But there's sadder than the pagan night, And stronger bands than caste.

The favored nations, on whom rest Beams of the crucified, Are they that bow them down to gold, And wrap them in their pride. If fearful be the trump that waker The heathen world to loss-What speechless doom bides them that day, W. B. T. Who perish at the cross !

The Pious Negro.

A preacher traveling through the southern states. was rowed across a ferry by a pious old negro, who had labored hard through early manhood and middle age, to purchase freedom for himself and his wife, and he mourned that old age, and loss of strength, would compel him to leave all his children in slavery. He laid his hand on his breast, and said, 'Master has all my strength, and I have these old bones.

His head was white, and his eyes were dim, And his face was marked by woe; The vigor of youth had passed from him, And labor had bent him low.

He gave the oars his remnant of strength, As the shallop left the shore, And he told his tale of grief at length, Ere the stream was ferried o'er.

He looked on one, with his eyes' dim ray, That he ne'er shall see again, Until the break of an endless day, Far beyond a tyrant's reign. ' Master,' he said, 'you're a child of God,

His seal is upon your face; Poor negro has felt his chastening rod, And gloried too in his grace. 4 The sun that rose upon master's morn,

Rejoiced o'er a free-born babe, But the light that broke when I was born, Looked down on a fettered slave.

'I grew apace to my bitter fot; Too soon felt my heavy chain, And often I cried, Oh why will not Earth take back her child again? 'I thought perhaps if I bent to toil,

That heaven might let me see A day in which I could tread the soil, And breathe the air of the free. I toiled at morn, and I toiled at eve,

And I toiled in the mid-day sun-I rested not when they gave me leave, And said that my work was done.

'I yielded not to the summer's heat, Nor turned from the winter's frost, Nor sheltered myself from storms that beat, Lest a copper should be lost.

'I paid for myself, I have paid for my wife, But our sands are nearly run, And the freedom I've bought at the end of life

Would have come with my setting sun.' He smote his breast, with his eyes on high,-

In a voice of subdued tones, Said. 'Master has all my strength, and I Have nothing but these old bones.'

Time adds a weight to each month that rolls; We soon shall rest in our graves; We trust in Christ to receive our souls,

But we leave our children slaves. Journ. Com.

Little Abigail's Birth Day.

We are indebted to the kindness of Miss A. Wood, of Andover, for the following letter, written by the Rev. Mr. Goodell, in behalf of his little

daughter, on her birth day .- Mother's Mag. Galala, Constantinople, April 4th, 1834. My DEAR FRIEND,-You once sent me a butterfly, and I now send you a small piece of a stick cut from the banks of the Jordan in Palestine. It grew on the banks of the same river in which the Lord Jesus was baptized, when the spirit descended on him like a dove. It grew near the spot where Joshua and the children of Israel crossed over on dry land, at the time the Jordan overflowed its banks; where also our blessed Lord gave sight to two blind men, and brought salvation to the house of a rich publican; and

years old. In the morning, after reading as usual of them immensely large. in the New Testament before prayers, my sister mated at two hundred. Large mausoleums are to Eliza and I stood up and repeated the hymn be found in various parts of the city, containing written by Jane Taylor, 'To a little sister on her the remains of kings, and great men, and their birth day, altering the words to suit our way of families. There is perhaps no place so distinsaying it together. After prayer we had break- guished for the abundance and excellency of its fast; and at the table we all said, according to water as Broosa. It gushes fresh from the mouncustom, our respective verses of scripture. Papa tain in a multitude of places. Every family is supsaid his, and mamu said her's; and Mr. and Mrs. plied with one or more fountains. In many in-Perkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Schnider, said their's; stances, they are found beautifully playing in the our little brother Constantine Washington, said much elevated above the level of the city, they can the one he always says every morning. And conduct it wherever they please. The city is also what do you think it was? It was a very short favored with many hot baths. The water issues one, but a very good one; and papa says he loves hot from the mountain. It has all the steam and to be reminded of it every morning. It has but motion of boiling heat, though its temperature is two words, and but three syllables; and still it is somewhat less. It emits a smell of sulphur, with a whole verse, and has a world of meaning. You which it is strongly impregnated. It is remarkawill think of it whenever you think of the inter- ble, that in many places, springs of hot and fresh esting family at Bethany, and of that blessed one water are close together.

and Mr. and Mrs. Schmuer, my sister Eliza and my brothers William and Constantine, with my little self, crossed over into Asia. We went to Scatari. We entered several rooms where the people were weaving silk. We saw soldiers expectly and Asia are supplied with this article. people were weaving silk. We saw soldiers expeople were weaving si

eleven and twelve o'clock, and we hastened tack grapes. These occupy a space of about twenty across the Bosphorus into Europe again, in order miles in circumference, the whole is watered by across the Bosphorus into Europe again, in order

subjects are too philosophical for my mind, and he length of the lectures too tedious for my body.

Turkish empire. And who do you think were married? Your friend, Mr. Schauffler, was marlove. He made them stand up together, and take respect to these countries generally; 'Every thing hold of hands, and he tied them in a love-knot, is like heaven but the people.' I love to look forany more, when it aches; and indeed, who knows of the prospect. O that this time may speedily whether it will ever ache at all!

I have not time to tell you of our sweet sister

The population is about one hundred thousand Isabella Holmes; nor of the school in Pera for which is a somewhat higher estimate than I made Greek girls, which has now increased to more

many go there who have never seen America; and perhaps many in America will never go there.

Papa and mama send their very kind love to Dr. and Mrs. Woods, and all your dear family;

The with met vitin hier opposition, especially from the priests. It has now been in operation nearly three weeks, and contains seventy scholars; it is evidently gaining the confidence of the people, and we think it will be able to outlive the opposiand they ask you to pray for them, and for my brothers and sisters, and for your very little and of the people, their strong prejudices, and the unworthy friend,

ABIGAIL D. GOODELL. priests, are the chief obstacles with which we shall unworthy friend, ABIGAIL D. GOODELL.
P. S. Mr. Oscanion takes charge of the piece of stick I send you. He is an Armenian.

The following letter from Rev. Mr. Schneider

Broosa, Asia Minor, Aug 13th, 1834.
To the Churches of the New Castle Presby-From thence we came by land. best vehicle which could be obtained for Mrs. S. do not forget us in your supplications. We love best vehicle which could be obtained for Mrs. S. to think that we are remembered. We cannot was an old ox cart, without any covering or seats, drawn by two bullocks. By spreading down a bed and blankets, it became somewhat tolerable. On this she lay, slowly drawn through the heat, my self and my servant alternately holding an umbrella over her to ward off the scorching rays of the Her sea-sickness, which had already reduced her strength, and taken away all her appetite continued all the way from the motion of the cart. Our driver too was an unfeeling Turk, driving over stones and every thing happening in the way. From all these causes, she suffered much; and I was strongly apprehensive of some serious consequences. She was, however, safely carried through it. In a few days she entirely recovered, and now enjoys her usual health. We desire never to forget thren, let us labor and pray for the conversion of preserving mercy of our Heavenly Father. the world-you at home, and we abroad. We have been here nearly a month, and are happy to find ourselves comfortably settled down. As you will be interested to know something about the Presbytery. place to which we have been sent, I purpose to the Christian era, and was called Cius, from a small river near to it. It was destroyed by Philip father of Perses, and afterwards rebuilt by Prusias a King of Bithynia, who named it Prusa; (now leaves) after himself. When Pling was a first himself. Broosa,) after himself. When Pliny was proconsul of Bithynia; it is probable that he resided here, as the natural advantages and beauties of the J—, and we concluded to separate, with the place would at least give it an equal claim with permission of the Board, although we shall be Nice, if not the preference to it. If so, then his very lonely. We hope, however, to be joined volumes of interesting letters were composed by another missionary and his wife, ere long. In the 14th century it became the capitol of B. S .- Presbyterian. the Turkish empire. It was taken by Oschan the son of Othman, who was the first independent chief of the Mussulmen. By him it was enlarged and improved. His tomb is now to be seen in one of the mosques standing prominent among those of his numerous wives and sons. For a century and a half it continued the metropolis, and is now the place of exiled Pashas. Bithynia, of which Broosa is now the most important city, was famous in ancient history both classical and sacred. Both Homer and Virgil and many other poets sung of many places and events within its limits. Here inded Nicomedia for a long time the residence of Constantine the great, and his successors.

were convened the councils which sentenced to canishment the eloquent and virtuous Chrysostom, and condemned the sect of Monophysites. Here too was Nice, in which met the most noted ecclesiastical Assembly recorded in church history. They condemned the heresy of Arian and formed Nicene creed. Four centuries afterwards another council called in this city by the Empress Irene ordained the worship of images, in Christian churches, which continues to the present day. And it was to the churches scattered throughout Bithynia, Pontus, &cc. that Peter addressed his first epistle. Doubtless many churches once flourished in this region, one or more of which was planted in Broosa. For in one of the mosques is building is such, as to prove it to have been a perfect health. Christian church. It is now used as the Mausoleum of Orchan and his family. The city stretches along the foot of the mountain, being three miles and a half in length, and Yesterday was my birth day. I was eight The Mosques are exceedingly numerous, and two

and Kirios Panayotes said his in Greek; and Elistiting room or shady kiosk, (summer house) or a za, and William, and I, said our's; and last of all, From these sources it who visited and comforted them in their affliction. is conducted into large basins, in the baths, where All this was in Europe. After breakfast, papa it is used for the purposes intended. The saluand Mr. and Mrs. Schnider, my sister Eliza and brious qualities of these mineral waters are much

to attend at one o'clock the prayer meeting, which is held every Thursday at Mr. Dwight's. the little rivulets, formed by the springs issuing is held every Thursday at Mr. Dwight's. from the mountain. The remaining part presents Did you know that we had a lyceum here? It a variegated appearance, from the patches of green is held every Thursday evening at Commodore pastures, the fields of wheat, rye, and barley which Porter's. But I have attended only once; for the adorn it, and from the various kinds of trees, with which the whole is sprinkled. It is enclosed by a beautiful range of mountains, which exhibit the appearance of a vast ampitheatre. The view The Bible class, which is at our nouse cross. Sabbath evening, I understand better. It is now divided, and there are two Bible classes, a part tent, with its numerous mosques peering above the houses and gardens, is seen at one glance, and houses and gardens, is seen at one glance, and Did any body tell you that we had a marriage at Constantinople? It was the first American marriage ever solemnized at the capital, and indeed the first, where both the partners were beyond description. It is a scene of perfect Americans, ever solemnized in any part of the loveliness, such as I never before fixed my eyes upon. Nature has done every thing for the place. married? Your friend, Mr. Schauffler, was married to Miss Reynolds. 'They were married at Commodore Porter's. It was in the evening, but I did not feel sleepy at all. Papa married them. The read to them from the Bible, and it was about the former is as dark as the latter is charming. It was all about the former is as dark as the latter is charming. love. He talked to them, and it was all about often think of the remark of Lord Byron, made in which I am sure they will never try to unfasten as long as they live. Oh, how I wish you had been there! Three prayers were offered; the narets of Turkish mosques; and when the arts singing was delightful; and every one seemed as and sciences, always in the train of Christianity, happy as the occasion required. Now Mr. will add their improvements to the beauties of na-Schauffler will never want you to relieve his head their the many speedily that this time may speedily The population is about one hundred thousand

in my other letter, but probably nearer the truth. I hope we shall go to that 'better country, even that has yet been established among that national heavenly.' It is not so far off as America; and It met with much opposition; especially from the tion which it encounters. The extreme ignorance be called to contend. You can have but a faint conception of the ignorance of these people, of vital goodliness. They have no more idea of ho-liness of heart than the Turk. The priests, who to the presbytery, we believe, which supports him should be guides of the people, are among the most ignorant, and are among the first to oppose any efforts to enlighten and save them. A system of external rites is substituted for religion of the ort of affect every Christian heart.

The ers be offered unceasingly for these people. And ers be offered unceasingly for these people. We love think, that the many pledges to that effect, which we received, will be forgotten. And may the Lord return into our own bosoms, tenfold the mercies you implore on us. Dear brethren, our hearts are strongly united to you. We are often with you in spirit, especially when the Sabbath sheds its sacred light upon you. We go from congregation to congregation, and seem almost to hear the preacher, and to unite our voices with yours in prayer and praise. Well, if we are indeed among the faithful, we shall soon meet in that upper temple, where we shall all unite in the same worship and sing the same song,—'the song of Moses and the Lamb.' Till then, dear bre-

Mrs. Schneider unites with me, in a most affectionate rememberance to every member of the Yours, truly,

BENJAMIN SCHNEIDER.

St. Louis, 8th January, 1835.

Mr. Lovejor,-The following note was put into the hand of the agent of the Foreign Missionary Society, accompanying a donation of \$3,00. 'He alone who loves tobacco, has any adequate knowledge how great a cross it is to give up the use of it. Conscious that it was gradually wasting my constitution, I had, for three or four years, ooked upon this subject with fearful forebodings; for in good truth, I could not muster courage to resolve to give up the good creature entirely-and I continued the sinful practice, though it was sapping the foundations of a good constitution.

Here was situated the ancient Chalcedon, in which Happily, at this crisis, I hit upon a lucky touch in the Evangelist, that aided me to form the resolution to quit the use of tobacco-covenanting, at he same time, to appropriate to the cause of Forupon my health, if God would give me fortitude to withstand the temptation. He has blest—I am restored to good health and spirits, and am become an annual debtor of \$3,00 to foreign missions.

A POOR MAN. Will not some good brother, who may chance to see the above, and is subject to the same injurious habit, go and do likewise? he will be a great

1. In health—there is no want of evidence that to be seen a cross, and the construction of the the use of tobacco is incompatible with the most

2. In the testimony of a good conscience. Happy is the man that condemneth not himself in the hing that he alloweth. Our health and our money are both given us in trust, as the stewards of parish. He had been settled in the place rendered sweet and wholesome the waters that were before bitter.

God, to be employed to the best advantage. If I twenty-four years, and was still the regular minister and pastor of the church, though and the fulness thereof,) for tobacco, to impai my health and moral sensibility, and to diminish my ability for usefulness, will my Lord approve:

3. He will exert a good influence, instead of a bad one, especially upon the young. The vice in question is remarkably social, and every devoloeth it not, to him it is sin.

4. The three dollars or more saved is sufficient to furnish the means of keeping several children of heathen parents in school for a whole year, under Christian instruction, to be enlightened by science, and sanctified by the truth.

St. Louis Obs.

Religious Laws .- No. 5.

suggest some hints in regard to the best in the absence of others, they voted to dismethod of disposing of them for the future. miss the parish minister, and soon afterly so to the dearest interests of the church, ligious denomination, still retaining however and even to the general peace and harmony a nominal connection with the parish. In Many markets in Europe of social and civil society. In many in- the mean time a preacher came in among

done with them?

parsonage property, it were lawful, perhaps, him. And now for the funds of the parish! it were just certainly, that these once hallowed treasures should be brought back to way of getting them; the funds were given them in their true character, as ecclesiasti- while the term 'learned,' did not exactly cal benefices, and leave them forever, just apply to the new and additional incumbent. where they were at first placed by the law, But this difficulty was by no means insurunder the special control of the churches. mountable; the new incumbent might yet But considering the present state of public be made a learned minister. And accordfeeling on this subject and looking at the ingly for this purpose, he was forthwith probable consequence of such a measure, it sent off to the Bay state, and placed under will doubtless be deemed expedient by every judicious friend of the churches, to suffer the pleasing doctrine, with whom he rea division of these funds now to be made mained in the study of the learned lanamong the different religious societies. And guages for the full term of three weeks. At such a division will be deemed expedient for the expiration of which time, he returned the following reasons.

ces, or funds in support of the ministry. In der, in the nominative case singular! this sense it is that they are the property of was now prepared to assert his claims to the the parish, and except at the united request parish funds which were given for the supof the whole parish corporation, the legislature has no power to devote them to any of the whole parish corporation, the legislaother purpose. Were it possible for the no less than ten suits at law in our town, all state to give them to the cause of education, instituted by this learned divine versus the or even to annihilate them at once and abthan fifty; nor of our own little Sunday school in pape's study every Sabbath morning; nor of our desire to go to America, and see the wonderful things which every body, who comes from that Country, tells us so much about.

I hope we shall go to that 'better country, even the country of the position of them which will come the near- our parish funds must be divided, or otherest to annihilation. That is, let them be wise they will surely become hereafter a divided and subdivided among all the differ- most fruitful source of low intrigue and disent religious societies within the bounds of gusting litigation. But on what principle the parish, and thus let the nearest possible shall they be divided? Of this, in my next. approximation be effected towards their absolute and utter annihilation. By the way, let not this sentiment be regarded as a contradiction of what has been said, in previous numbers, of the sacredness of these consecrated charities,' for these funds are already perverted, grossly perverted, and the above suggestion is made simply and professedly on the sole grounds of expediency.

In the second place, these funds are now To the Churches of the New Castle Presbytery,

Beloved Brethren,—We have at length reached our long expected home. We arrived on the 18th of July from Constantinople, where we spent five months; we came to Mondaines, the sea-port of Brooss. From theres we came by land. The regarded by the people in general, as a sort is in perfect accordance with the original design of this kind of property. Aside from the consideration of the peculiar religious nish colonies; so that all distinctions between the sentiments originally designed to be supported by these funds, they were undoubtedly intended at first as a sort of religious legacy, a parish privilege for the equal benefit of all in the parish. It is true there was at first no thought of their being used by the people otherwise than for the benefit of true religion. But the restriction of these pious grants to the exclusive support of an evangelical ministry, so evidently involved in their original design, is not a thing perfectty tangible to the present state of public feeling, and will not be recognized by the friends are so disposed to use his name, he does

The standard of Peter Parley's To Mr. Clay whether he would consent to stand as candidate for the Presidency, he stated that if his friends are so disposed to use his name, he does ment, but improve their minds and hearts, as ish, even the most open reviler of the known their action. religious faith of our puritan fathers, is ready to own himself a true child of theirs, in regive you some account of it in this letter. Broosa is delightfully situated on the Base of the Asiatic Olympus. According to Pliny it was founded by Hannibal, somewhat more than a century before the Christian are and a century before the control of their income, merely as a part of the control of the control of the control of the century before the control of the control of the control of the century before the control of the control of the century before the control of the century before the control of the century before the century a full share of their income, merely as a for Rives. In the Senate, 12 for Leigh and 20 for man and a citizen. And there is at least Rives. Leigh's majority 4. something plausible in the first appearance of these claims and pretensions. At any rate, many would feel themselves wronged and persecuted by any legal restriction of these funds to one particular denomination.

It is therefore are region to have them divid. It is therefere expedient to have them divided. No other disposition of them at present would at all meet the views of the people, and secure any tolerable degree of reciprocal peace and satisfaction among the differ-

ent religious societies. But there is still another consideration which further recommends this compromising measure as the most eligible and expedient. The original terms of these parsonage grants are so general and indefinite, that they cannot now be restricted by law to the exclusive support of any one particular system of doctrines. They were given generally for the benefit of the gospel ministry, without any distinct specification of the particular sentiments to be supported. It is true that the qualifying terms of 'pious and learned' were sometimes added to 'ministry.' But even in such cases, room might annual saving from this tax now be found for abundant dispute, intrigue and litigation. Every denomination and society would profess to employ a 'pious and learned ministry,' though their minister were in fact a man of very loose sentiments, and in knowledge a perfect ignoramus. In illustration of this remark, take the following rather amusing anecdote, which shall close what I have to say in this number.

An aged and intelligent clergyman from a neighboring state called at my house a few weeks since, and spent the night. As a matter of course, he gave me some account of religious society in his town and nominally dismissed about five years ago by a very sudden and unexpected movement of some of the baser sort in town .-There were funds in his parish, the annual income of which was not far from two huntee may expect to entail the habit on at least one follower. 'To him that knoweth to do good, and had received the income of the parsonage property, by virtue of his settlement, while the dividend or residue of his salary had been supplied for the last ten years wholly by the church and those who personally at- Island. tended on his ministry. But with this state of things Satan was not well pleased. Hence a few choice spirits in the place, not being satisfied with staying at home on the Sab-Religious Laws.—No. 5.

Having noticed the origin and primitive bath, and wishing to do something to ap
Departments; Names of Consuls, &c. and much Having noticed the origin and primitive design of all parsonage property, and shown in several particulars the present perverted state of our parish funds, I now come to This is a point of vital importance; certain- wards formed themselves into a distinct re-

because it was my birth day. It was now between is covered with large fields of mulberry trees and ful source of dispute and litigation of all in them say some wicked words about the oreleven and twelve o'clock, and we hastened tack grapes. These occurs a space of short case of s the commonwealth. What then shall be thodox. They finally ordained and settled Looking simply at the first design of all ultra universalists hold, by a vote to hire to his anxious people, well versed in the In the first place, these religious funds whole course of ancient literature from Alcannot be legally annihilated. That is, the law must suffer them still to remain in their present character, as ecclesiastical benefider, in the nominative case singular! He was now prepared to assert his claims to the parish funds which were given for the support of a learned ministry. And accordingly, said my informant, there have since been no less than ten suits at law in our town, all instituted by this learned divine versus the pastor of the church, upon the sole strength of his profound knowledge of this same Greek article!

Such is the story as I had it. It is ridictive the pastor of the story as I had it. It is ridictive to the pastor of the story as I had it. It is ridictive to the pastor of the story as I had it. It is ridictive to the pastor of the story as I had it. It is ridictive to the pastor of the story as I had it. It is ridictive to the pastor of the story as I had it. It is ridictive to the pastor of the story as I had it. It is ridictive to the pastor of the story as I had it. It is ridictive to the pastor of the story as I had it. It is ridictive to the pastor of the story as I had it. It is ridictive to the made.

Agents—Messrs. Ford & Damrell, Boston, composite the made.

Age

ulous enough. But it shows clearly, that EQUITAS.

No. 6 was inserted last week, by mistake.

Abolition of Slavery in the Danish Colonies. Copenhagen, October 18th, 1834.

M. Von Schutten, governor of our West India islands, has presented to the court a very detailed memorial, on the best means to prepare for the emancipation of the still remaining negro slaves in our colonies. A commission consisting of five members, has been appointed to report on this plan, and the greatest expedition is recommended, as the principles at least are to be determined of religious patrimony, which belongs, by on before the departure of the governor .- German laboring to promote.

Paper.
The Hamburg correspondent gives a letter from Copenhagen, dated the 26th May, announcing that the king of Denmark had issued an ordinance, declaring that there shall be the most perfect equality between all the free subjects in the Dawhites and the men of color are forever abolished. By this ordinance, all the men of color are henceforth to become free, on producing proof that they have maintained an irreproachable conduct for three successive years, and are to enjoy the same civil and political rights as the white population. HENRY CLAY A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESI-

DENCY. It is reported that in reply to an inquiry voice of the people. Every man in the par- not object, and shall leave the whole matter for quested to call and purchase. OLD VIRGINIA .- Benjamin Watkins Leigh has

been re-elected a senator to Congress from Virginia, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote in the House of Delegates was 73 for Leigh, and 61 Missouri.—The legislature of Missouri have nom-inated Martin Van Buren for President, and Thomas H. Benton for Vice President.

The Poles have selected their township of land

miles in width on each side.

NEW BOOKS.

THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION Editor's Address.
On Hastening Maturity, most popular psalm and hymn tunes, anthems, senmost popular psalm and hymn' tunes, athlems, sentences, chants, &c. Old and new. Selected from any distinguished composer,—published under the direction of the Boston Academy of Music.

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WONDERFUL CHARACTERS.

memoirs and anecdotes of the most remarkable persons of every age and nation. By Henry Wilson. For sale by WILLIAM PEIRCE

MUSICAL WORKS.

JAMES LORING, 132 Washington street, Boston publishes the following standard Musical works: MUSICAL CYCLOPEDIA; embracing a com-Musical Dictionary and Grammar, and a description of Musical instruments. By William S. Porter. Recommended by Professors Mason and TREATISE ON HARMONY, written for the

use of the Pupils at the Royal Conservatorie of Music in Paris; by Catel, Professor of Harmony in that Establishment. From the English copy, with additional Notes and Explanations. FIRST STEPS TO THOROUGH BASE, in twelve familiar Lessons between a teacher and Pupil. By a Teacher of Music. Revised from the London

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tion, Melody, Harmony, and Rhythm. By Dr. Calcott, Organist of Covent Garden Church. Third

REGISTER FOR 1835. JAMES LORING, 132 Washington street, has

ust published the Massachusetts Register for 1835, containing the names of the new Legislature, new City Officers, Justices, Lawyers, Ministers and Doctors, throughout the State; with the Cashiers of the Banks in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and the names of the Banks in Connecticut and Rhode

Also—a complete list of the Post Masters, Militia Officers, Colleges, Education, Missionary, Bible, Tract, Sabbath School, Medical, Literary, Marine, Temperance, and Charitable Societies; Banks and

MEMOIRS of the Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Hannah Moore—by William Roberts, Esq., author of the 'Portraiture of a Christian Gendeman,' in 2 volumes, 12mo, with a portrait. received and for sale by WM. PEIRCE, 9 Cornhill.

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